

***Harris Corporation v. Huawei, et al* – Case No. 2:18-cv-439**
Plaintiff's Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions (Pat. L.R. 3-1 & 3-2)
Exhibit F – U.S. Patent No. 7,327,690 ('690) – Claims 32-34, 36, 38-43, 71-73, 75-80










Harris Corporation expressly reserves the right to supplement or modify these Disclosures as appropriate upon receipt of further information and discovery. The Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products (as that term is defined and the corresponding devices are identified in Harris's P.R. 3-1 and P.R. 3-2 disclosures cover pleading) infringe at least the following claims. References to instrumentalities in this chart are exemplary only and should not be construed as limiting the scope of any claim of the '690 patent. The Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products satisfy each claim element below literally. The Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products also satisfy claim elements under the Doctrine of Equivalents, including without limitation where specifically identified below, because they include and perform substantially similar functionality.

'690 PATENT CLAIM 32	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
<p>32. A wireless local or metropolitan area network comprising:</p>	<p>The Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products infringe this claim. Huawei makes, uses, sells, offers to sell and/or imports equipment used in wireless local or metropolitan area networks, including its WLAN products and consumer devices, and on information and belief, makes, uses, sells, offers to sell and/or imports wireless local or metropolitan area networks in the United States.</p> <p>Without the benefit of discovery, Harris identifies exemplary networks, including, without limitation, networks deployed at Huawei's 13 U.S. facilities; networks deployed in CloudCampus solutions such as those deployed for Cloud4Wi, in San Francisco, CA; other enterprise networks deployed for Weichai Power in Chicago, Ill., and Crowley Independent School District in Crowley, Tx.</p> <p>On information and belief, Huawei's United States Offices utilize the Huawei WLAN products to form a wireless local or metropolitan area network. These offices include Huawei Technologies USA, Inc. HQ's offices in Plano, Texas; Broomfield, CO; Houston, TX, Reston, VA; Philadelphia, PA; Irvine, CA; Cupertino, CA; Huawei Device USA, Inc. HQ's offices in Plano, Tx; Bellevue, WA; Mountain View, CA; Alpharetta, GA; Bridgewater, NJ; Santa Clara, CA; and San Diego, CA, as well as Futurewei Technologies, Inc.'s offices in Santa Clara, CA; Plano, TX, Bridgewater, NJ; Rolling Meadows, IL; Greensboro, NC; Louisville, CO; San Diego, CA; and Bellevue, WA.</p> <p>https://www.huawei.com/us/contact-us#office</p>

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 32	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<p>Further, in 2017, Huawei partnered with Cloud4Wi in San Francisco California to install its CloudCampus solution.</p> <p>See https://cloud4wi.com/cloud4wi-and-huawei/</p> <p>Huawei CloudCampus solutions utilize various switches and access points, for example:</p> <div data-bbox="615 651 1759 1166" data-label="Image"> </div>

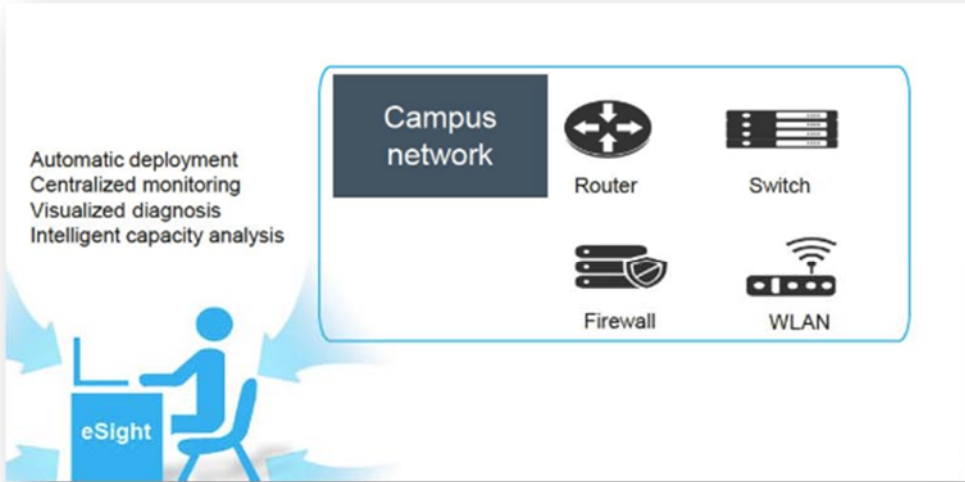
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'690 PATENT CLAIM 32	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION					
	<div><p>To fully unlock the value of campus networks, you need these products</p><table><tr><td>Switch Fast deployment, secure and reliable easy O&M, and agile innovation</td><td>WLAN All-scenario, customized Wi-Fi & IoT integration</td></tr><tr><td> AP4050DN-E</td><td> AP4051DN & AP4151DN</td><td> AP8050DN & AP8150DN</td></tr></table></div> <p>http://e.huawei.com/topic/cloudcampus-en/index.html</p>	Switch Fast deployment, secure and reliable easy O&M, and agile innovation	WLAN All-scenario, customized Wi-Fi & IoT integration	 AP4050DN-E	 AP4051DN & AP4151DN	 AP8050DN & AP8150DN
Switch Fast deployment, secure and reliable easy O&M, and agile innovation	WLAN All-scenario, customized Wi-Fi & IoT integration					
 AP4050DN-E	 AP4051DN & AP4151DN	 AP8050DN & AP8150DN				

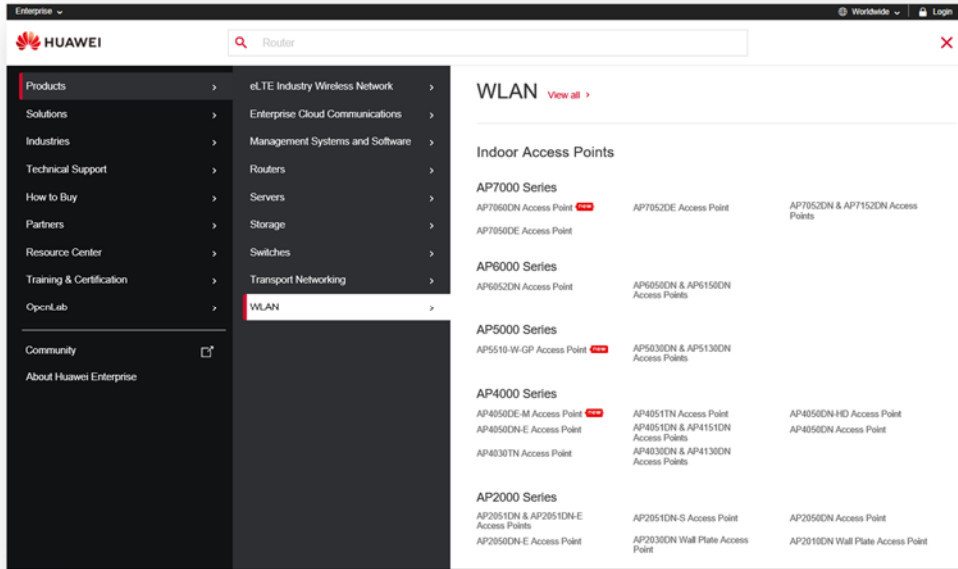
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'690 PATENT CLAIM 32	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<div data-bbox="709 386 1453 1279"><h3>CloudCampus Products and Solutions</h3><p>Controller and analyzer</p><p>Agile CONTROLLER Campus Insight</p><p>-----</p><p>Cloud managed modular switches</p><p>S12704 S12708 S12712</p><p>-----</p><p>Flexible 8-48 port combinations, 88 switch models</p><p>Automatic 2.5G/5G/10G adaptation S6720-32C-PWH-SI</p><p>S5320/S5720 S6320/S6720 10GE switch</p><p>-----</p><p>All series 23 Indoor and outdoor AP models</p><p>802.11ax AP AP7060DN Dual 5G Outdoor AP8082DN</p><p>Indoor AP Outdoor AP Agile distributed AP</p></div> <p>https://e.huawei.com/en/material/onLineView?MaterialID=0b6395888b2a4bd49613a9bc28f3e95c at 15.</p>

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 32	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<p>Further, Campus networks are an exemplary network that may work with Huawei eSight:</p>  <p>eSight Overview Presentation at 6.</p> <p>On information and belief, all Huawei WLAN products incorporate the Wireless Intrusion Detection System (WIDS) as described, for example in the WIDS and WIPS Technology White Paper:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“The Wireless Intrusion Detection System (WIDS) and Wireless Intrusion Prevention System (WIPS) functions monitor and prevent the preceding attacks on WLANs.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">This document describes WIDS and WIPS technologies used by Huawei WLAN products.”</p> <p>Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. <i>WLAN WIDS & WIPS Technology White Paper</i>; Issue 2.0 (2017-07-05) at 1.</p>

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	<p>Huawei website currently lists the following WLAN products:</p>  <p>The screenshot shows the Huawei Enterprise website with the 'WLAN' section selected in the navigation menu. The page displays a list of indoor access points categorized by series:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AP7000 Series: AP7060DN Access Point, AP7052DE Access Point, AP7052DN & AP7152DN Access Points. AP6000 Series: AP6052DN Access Point, AP6050DN & AP6150DN Access Points. AP5000 Series: AP5510-Wi-Fi Access Point, AP5030DN & AP5130DN Access Points. AP4000 Series: AP4050DE-M Access Point, AP4051TN Access Point, AP4050DN & AP4151DN Access Points, AP4030TN Access Point, AP4030DN & AP4130DN Access Points. AP2000 Series: AP2051DN & AP2051DN-E Access Points, AP2051DN-S Access Point, AP2050DN Access Point, AP2030DN Wall Plate Access Point, AP2010DN Wall Plate Access Point.

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 32	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<div><div>Indoor Access Points</div><div><div>AP7000 Series</div><div>AP7060DN Access Point new</div><div>AP7050DE Access Point</div><div>AP7052DE Access Point</div><div>AP7052DN & AP7152DN Access Points</div></div><div><div>AP6000 Series</div><div>AP6052DN Access Point</div><div>AP6050DN & AP6150DN Access Points</div></div><div><div>AP5000 Series</div><div>AP5510-W-GP Access Point new</div><div>AP5030DN & AP5130DN Access Points</div></div><div><div>AP4000 Series</div><div>AP4050DE-M Access Point new</div><div>AP4050DN-E Access Point</div><div>AP4030TN Access Point</div><div>AP4051TN Access Point</div><div>AP4051DN & AP4151DN Access Points</div><div>AP4030DN & AP4130DN Access Points</div><div>AP4050DN-HD Access Point</div><div>AP4050DN Access Point</div></div><div><div>AP2000 Series</div><div>AP2051DN & AP2051DN-E Access Points</div><div>AP2050DN-E Access Point</div><div>AP2051DN-S Access Point</div><div>AP2030DN Wall Plate Access Point</div><div>AP2050DN Access Point</div><div>AP2010DN Wall Plate Access Point</div></div><div><div>AP1000 series</div><div>AP1050DN-S Access Point</div></div></div>

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	<div data-bbox="787 386 1608 1044" data-label="Image"> <p>The screenshot displays a webpage titled 'Outdoor Access Points' with three columns of products. The first column lists AP8082DN & AP8182DN Access Points and AP8030DN and 8130DN Access Points. The second column lists AP8050TN-HD Access Point and AP6510DN-AGN and AP6610DN-AGN 802.11n Outdoor Access Points. The third column lists AP8050DN & AP8150DN Access Points. Below this is a section for 'Access Controllers' with three columns. The first column lists AC6805 Access Controller (marked 'NEW'), AC6508 Access Controller (marked 'NEW'), X1E Series Native Wireless Access Controller Card, and S5730-HI Series Next-Generation Gigabit Agile Switches. The second column lists AC6800V Access Controller, AC6005 Access Controller, ACU2 Wireless Access Controller Unit, and S5720-HI Series Agile Fixed Switches. The third column lists AC6605 Access Controller, AC6003 Access Controller, and S6720-HI Series Full-Featured 10 GE Routing Switches. The final section is 'Scenario-specific product series' with three columns. The first column lists AD9431DN-24X Central Access Point, R240D & R230D Remote Units, and R450D Remote Unit. The second column lists AD9430DN-24 Central Access Point, R251D & R251D-E Remote Units, and AP9131DN & AP9132DN Access Points. The third column lists AD9430DN-12 Central Access Point and R250D & R250D-E Remote Units.</p> </div> <p>https://e.huawei.com/us/products/enterprise-networking/wlan (as of March 13, 2019).</p> <p><i>See also, e.g., Huawei Access Point Datasheets (“Rogue device monitoring Huawei APs support WIDS/WIPS, and can monitor, identify, defend, counter, and perform refined management on the rogue devices, to provide security guarantees for air interface environment and wireless data transmission.”) On information and belief, all APs support WIDS, see also, e.g., AP2030DN at 2; AP4050DN-E at 3; AP4051DN & AP4151DN at 3; AP8050DN & AP8150DN at 3; AP6052DN at 4; AP6050DN&AP6150DN at 4.</i></p>

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	<p><i>See also</i>, Huawei Enterprise AP Series 802.11ac Brochure:</p> <p>For enterprise networks of different types and scales, Huawei offers the following AP models:</p> <p>802.11ac indoor 7X30 series and 5X30 series APs, outdoor 802.11ac 8X30 series APs, and 802.11ac AP9130DN vehicle-mounted APs specially designed for rail transit communications.</p>

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'690 PATENT
CLAIM 32

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Table 5-2 Features of Huawei 802.11ac APs

Huawei 802.11ac AP	AP5030DN/ AP5130DN	AP7030DE	AP8030DN/ AP8130DN	AP9130DN
Target market	Mid-range market: small-to medium-sized enterprises	High-end market: medium- to large-sized enterprises	Large campus outdoor coverage or backhaul	Rail transit
Working mode	Fit/Fat AP	Fit AP	Fit/Fat AP	Fat AP
Dying gasp	-	✓	✓	✓
Wireless positioning/ Real-Time Location System (RTLS)	✓	✓	✓	-
Spectrum analysis	✓	✓	✓	-
Seamless roaming	✓	✓	✓	✓
IPv6	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wireless Intrusion Prevention System (WIPS)/Wireless Intrusion Detection System (WIDS)	✓	✓	✓	✓

Huawei Routers deployed in a WLAN have various other security mechanisms, including:

“3.2.4 Security

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’690 PATENT CLAIM 32	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<p>...</p> <p>NAC</p> <p>Network Admission Control (NAC) is an end-to-end access security framework and includes... MAC address authentication”</p> <p>Huawei AR120&AR150&AR160&AR200&AR500&AR510&AR1 200&AR2200&AR3200&AR3600 Series Enterprise Routers Product Description, Issue 05 (2016-06-15) at 43.</p> <p>Routers may further operate as an Access Controller and provides MAC address authentication for WLAN:</p> <p>“3.2.6 WLAN</p> <p>A wireless local area network (WLAN) connects two or more computers or devices and enables the devices to communicate by using the wireless telecommunication technology. WLAN uses the wireless technology to implement fast Ethernet access. The primary advantage of WLAN is that terminals, such as computers, can access a network through a wireless medium rather than a physical cable. This facilitates network construction and allows users to move around without interrupting communication. WLAN is more flexible than traditional wired access.</p> <p>WLAN is widely used in public areas such as on campuses, business centers, and airports. The WLAN uses cables at the backbone layer, and users access the WLAN through one or more access points (APs) using radio waves. The transmission distance of an AP is tens of meters.</p>

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	<p>IEEE 802.11 is widely used by WLANs. The device can function as an access controller (AC) or a Fat access point (FAT AP). The device as the AC or Fat AP supports 802.11a, 802.11b, 802.11g, 802.11an, and 802.11n.</p> <p>NOTE</p> <p>Only AR121W, AR129W, AR121GW-L, AR129GW-L, AR151W-P, AR156W, AR157W, AR157VW, AR158EVW, AR161W, AR161FGW-L, AR169W, AR161FW-P-M5, AR161FGW-La, AR169FVW, AR169FGVW-L, AR169FGW-L, AR169W-P-M9, AR169RW-P-M9, AR201VW-P, AR207VW, AR510 series, AR503GW-LM7, AR503GW-LcM7, AR1220W, AR1220EVW and AR1220VW support WLAN-FAT AP.</p> <p>The device supports the following WLAN features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WLAN user management - Dot1X access authentication - MAC address authentication - Pre-share-key (PSK) authentication - EAPOL-Key negotiation - User access control - AAA for WLAN users <p>Huawei AR120&AR150&AR160&AR200&AR500&AR510&AR1 200&AR2200&AR3200&AR3600 Series Enterprise Routers Product Description, Issue 05 (2016-06-15) at 47.</p> <p><i>See also, e.g., Huawei Remote Unit Datasheets: R450D at 6 (“Security features - WIDS including rogue AP and STA detection, attack detection, STA/AP blacklist and whitelist... -Intrusion prevention”); R251D & R251D-E (“Wireless intrusion detection system (WIDS) and wireless intrusion prevention system (WIPS), including rogue device detection and countermeasure, attack detection and dynamic blacklist, and STA/AP blacklist and whitelist”)</i></p>

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	<p>Huawei consumer devices, including laptops, phones and tablets, are also designed to communicate with wireless networks via the IEEE 802.11 protocols.</p> <p>The Huawei eSight and eSight Network further incorporates the WIDS system:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Wireless Network Security Detection</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The Wireless Intrusion Detection System (WIDS) monitors intrusion devices and non-Wi-Fi interferences and provides frequency spectrum analysis features.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">WIDS management: The WIDS manages wireless network interferences in different categories. Interferences are classified based on user customized rules. Upon detecting an interference, the WIDS chooses whether to generate an alarm based on user alarm configurations. The WIDS can also take countermeasures for unauthorized devices.</p> <p>Huawei eSight Full Product Datasheet, CH 12 eSight WLAN Manager; p. 53 (2013-09-03) Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.; <i>see also</i> eSight V300R007C00 Product Description, Issue 09 (2018-02-08) at p. 58-59 (indicating that, on information and belief, all versions of eSight incorporate WIDS).</p> <p>In another non-limiting example, Huawei installed a Wireless local or metropolitan area network at Waichai in Chicago, Illinois using S9700/S6700/S5700/WLAN products:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The [Weichai North America] center located in suburban Chicago, which covers 20-acre parcel, and over 300 engineers will be working in this center.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">...</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Huawei offered a comprehensive and tailor-made solution for Weichai, which provided end-to-end applications and services based on Huawei products [including] Two clustered</p>

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 32	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<p>S9706 LAN switches stacking with service interfaces at core layer combined with stacked gigabyte access S5700 POE LAN switches to create a loop-free network with high reliability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High density wireless users access capability and intelligent wireless network <p>The Huawei AP6010 LAN access points provide integrated built-in MIMO antenna and spectrum analysis for even frequency coverage with no coverage hole, concurrent user access rate 20 percents higher than industry average. Moreover, wireless authentication and authorization can provide fine-grained access control for the security of WLAN network.</p> <p>...</p> <p>Huawei was chosen as the only vendor by Weichai...</p> <p>...</p> <p>Huawei provided the necessary infrastructure of networks, Unified Communications and Collaboration (UC&C), IT solutions and simplified network management.</p>

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	<p>Huawei In Large Enterprise Case Studies at 12-13 (available at</p> <div data-bbox="667 438 1617 993" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>http://www.enterprisesolutions.altech.co.za/sites/.collab_d7_live/files/Huawei_in_Large_Enterprise%28include%20Small%20Campus%29_1.pdf)</p> <p>HUAWEI WLAN Successful Stories PowerPoint at 2.</p> <p>Huawei further installed networks at Crowley Independent Schools in Texas:</p>


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	<div data-bbox="646 412 1602 951" data-label="Image"> </div> <p data-bbox="499 1029 1556 1101">HUAWEI WLAN Successful Stories PowerPoint at 4; <i>see also</i> http://support.huawei.com/en/about/media_center/video_clips_list/hw-341648.htm</p> <p data-bbox="499 1133 1850 1205">On information and belief, and as further discovery will show, Huawei has installed networks in other US locations, for example:</p> <p data-bbox="617 1243 1734 1349" style="padding-left: 40px;">Sears, one of the leading US retail enterprises, decided to use Huawei's technology and equipment when upgrading the networks of hundreds of stores. Northern Michigan University, Crowley Independent School District in Texas and Digital Domain, a visual</p>

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	<p>effects and digital production company in Hollywood, have adopted storage, Internet solutions and other services provided by Huawei.</p> <p>http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/864994.shtml</p> <p>On information and belief, all Huawei WLAN products, when combined to form a wireless local or metropolitan area network, are able to utilize the WIDS/WIPS technology. Huawei WLAN products are specifically designed to be linked together to form a wireless network, and to be used with other laptops, tablets, phones and WiFi capable devices, and Huawei directs and encourages such conduct. Accordingly, Huawei indirectly infringes this claim by inducing infringement.</p> <p>See e.g., WLAN Installation Service, available at http://support.huawei.com/enterprise/NewsReadAction.action?newType=05&contentId=NEWS1000006056; Enterprise NMS and Application Software Installation Service, available at http://support.huawei.com/enterprise/NewsReadAction.action?newType=05&contentId=NEWS1000006040 and other channel partner service descriptions at https://e.huawei.com/en/partner/partner-program/services</p> <p>In yet a further example, Huawei has a 3, 4 and 5 Star and Global Certified Service Partner Certification program, in which, among other things, allows partners to receive Partner Enablement Support from Huawei. Service partners must meet certain requirements, for example:</p>

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 32	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<div data-bbox="646 402 1203 1157"><p>Certification Requirement</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">• HCNA x 2• Domain: Enterprise Networking (R&S, WLAN, and Security), or Enterprise Networking (Transmission and Access), or Enterprise Cloud Communications (UC, CC, VC, and IVS), or IT (Storage, Server, Cloud Computing, and DC), or Network Energy (DCF and UPS)</div> <p data-bbox="499 1239 1358 1268">https://e.huawei.com/en/partner/partner-program/Overview/Standard</p>

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	<p>Huawei offers its partners numerous trainings and certificates related to Enterprise Network, including courses that train individuals on designing and deploying WLAN networks, including aspects of WIDS/WIPS and network security. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Training Description for Enterprise Network, available at https://e.huawei.com/en/marketing-material/partner-document/partner/en/channel%20partner%20program/legal%20-%20commercial/services/learning%20services/hw_201676; <i>see also</i> https://e.huawei.com/en/partner/partner-program/apply-for-specialization/network; <i>see also</i> https://e.huawei.com/en/partner/partner-program/Overview/Enablement (“Huawei’s Training System Huawei offers a broad variety of training courses such as HALP training, e-learning, and instructor-led courses to help channel partners improve their capabilities.”)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Huawei has at least 11 service partners that are part of its Enterprise Networking CSP Program, including:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Eccom Network(USA) Inc FusionStorm China Telecom (Americas) Corporation Datalink Networks, Inc. Entisys360 Vlan24 Inc CANCOM US UNeed Solutions Inc. dba Noviant MJP Technologies Inc Unified Connexions, Inc. Stellar Services</p> <p><i>See</i> https://e.huawei.com/en/partner/find-a-partner</p> <p>Huawei encourages its partners to “promote Huawei’s brand in the enterprise business market.”:</p>

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 32	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<div data-bbox="646 418 1388 1019" data-label="Diagram"> <pre> graph TD Huawei[Huawei] --> GDD[GD/RD/Distributor] Huawei --> GP[VAP] GDD --> Gold((Gold)) GDD --> Silver((Silver)) GDD --> Auth((Authorized)) GP --> DP[Downstream Partners] Gold --> EU[End User] Silver --> DP Auth --> DP DP --> EU GP --> EU </pre> <p>The diagram illustrates Huawei's channel policy principles. At the top is a red box labeled 'Huawei'. Two arrows point down from Huawei: one to a grey box labeled 'GD/RD/Distributor' and another to a white box with a black border labeled 'GP/RP/VAP'. From 'GD/RD/Distributor', three arrows point down to three grey circles labeled 'Gold', 'Silver', and 'Authorized'. From 'GP/RP/VAP', an arrow points down to a white box with a black border labeled 'Downstream Partners'. From the 'Gold' circle, an arrow points down to a grey bar at the bottom labeled 'End User'. From the 'Silver' circle, an arrow points down to 'Downstream Partners'. From the 'Authorized' circle, an arrow points down to 'Downstream Partners'. From 'Downstream Partners', an arrow points down to 'End User'. From 'GP/RP/VAP', an arrow points down to 'End User'. Dashed arrows also connect 'GD/RD/Distributor' to 'GP/RP/VAP' and 'Silver' to 'Downstream Partners'.</p> </div> <p data-bbox="617 1101 1079 1133">Huawei’s Channel Policy Principles</p> <p data-bbox="617 1170 1766 1203">The principle of Huawei’s channel policy is “to work and collaborate on a win-win basis.”</p> <p data-bbox="617 1240 1709 1344">Work and collaborate: Maximize the value for our channel partners and customers by motivating channel partners to explore the market and promote Huawei’s brand in the enterprise business market.</p>

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	<p>Classification of Channel Partners</p> <p>Tier1 Partner: Distributor and Value Added Partner (VAP). Distributors include Global Distributors (GDs), Regional Distributors (RDs), and Local Distributors. Global Distributors and Regional Distributors are distributors that run business in multiple countries.</p> <p>Global Partners (GPs) and Regional Partners (RPs) work with Huawei in multiple countries and regions.</p> <p>Tier 2 Partner: Gold Partner, Silver Partner, and Authorized Partner</p> <p>For more information visit our Channel Partner Program page.</p> <p>https://e.huawei.com/en/partner/become-a-partner</p>

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 32	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<div data-bbox="646 410 1606 803" data-label="Diagram"> <p>The diagram, titled "Huawei Channel Structure", illustrates the distribution channels for Huawei's ICT Products & Solutions. On the left, a box contains the Huawei logo and "HUAWEI ICT Products & Solutions". An orange arrow points from this box to a central box containing three levels of partners: "GP (Global Partner)", "RP (Regional Partner)", and "VAP (Value-added Partner)". Below this central box is another box containing "GD (Global Distributor)", "RD (Regional Distributor)", and "Distributor". A blue arrow points from the distributor box up to the central partner box. To the right of the central partner box is a box containing "Gold", "Silver", and "Authorized" levels. An orange arrow points from the central partner box to this box. Below the central partner box is a dashed box labeled "Downstream Partner". An orange arrow points from the central partner box to the "Downstream Partner" box. Finally, an orange arrow points from the "Downstream Partner" box to a box on the far right labeled "End User".</p> </div> <p>Distributors must have “3 dedicated employees for Huawei enterprise business” and 6M sales performance thresholds Channel Partner Program Briefing 2018, available at https://e.huawei.com/en/marketing-material/partner-document/partner/en/policy/20170428113204</p> <p>Further Distributors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Act as major partners of Huawei’s Enterprise Business Group (BG) in regional markets. - Promise to accomplish business targets for related products and targets for distribution business. <p>https://e.huawei.com/en/partner/partner-program/policy</p> <p>At least two Huawei Distributors exist in the United States,</p>

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 32	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<p>ASI Computer Technologies, Inc. in Fremont, CA; (selling Enterprise Cloud Communications, Data Center Switch, IT, Cloud Computing, Transport Network, Security, Access Network, Video Surveillance, Enterprise Networking Common, Campus Switch & WLAN, Enterprise Gateway, Router, UPS, Network Management)</p> <p>Way, Inc. in Aurora Ill, (selling Data Center Switch, Enterprise Gateway, IT, Cloud Computing, Access Network, Network Management, Video Surveillance, Router, Enterprise Networking Common, Enterprise Cloud Communications, UPS, Campus Switch & WLAN, Transport Network, Security)</p> <p>https://e.huawei.com/en/partner/find-a-partner</p> <p>Value Added Partners must have a 2M sales performance threshold Channel Partner Program Briefing 2018, at p. 6, available at https://e.huawei.com/en/marketing-material/partner-document/partner/en/policy/20170428113204</p> <p>Value Added Partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Act as major partners of Huawei's Enterprise BG in regional markets. - Promise to attain business targets for related industries and customers of Huawei's Enterprise BG. - Develop industry customer relationship platforms and provide support for Huawei's products to industry users. <p>https://e.huawei.com/en/partner/partner-program/policy</p> <p>Value Added Partners in the United States that offer Enterprise Network products include:</p>

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 32	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<p>Proyectos Integrales Solares SL dba Proinso US LLC FusionStorm Consolidated Electrical Distri Rahi Systems, Inc Onesource Distributors, LLC Sonepar Management Us, Inc. CANCOM US WORLD WIDE TECHNOLOGY, LLC Wesco Distribution, Inc. Entisys360 China Telecom (Americas) Corporation See https://e.huawei.com/en/partner/find-a-partner</p> <p>Gold Partners in the United States that offer Enterprise Network products include Cloud Trekkers Technologies Inc</p> <p>Silver Partners in the United States that offer Enterprise Network products include Twotrees Technologies, LLC Mark III Systems, Inc UNeed Solutions Inc. dba Noviant</p> <p>Gold and Silver Partners have sales performance thresholds of 0.5M and 0.25M (Channel Partner Program Briefing 2018, at p. 6, available at https://e.huawei.com/en/marketing-material/partner-document/partner/en/policy/20170428113204</p> <p>Gold and Silver Partners</p>

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 32	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Act as major partners of Huawei's Enterprise BG in regional markets. - Promise to accomplish business targets for related industries and customers of Huawei's Enterprise BG. - Develop industry customer relationship platforms and provide support for Huawei's products to industry users. <p>https://e.huawei.com/en/partner/partner-program/policy</p> <p>Huawei also has more than 50 Authorized Partners that offer Enterprise Network products See https://e.huawei.com/en/partner/find-a-partner</p> <p>Huawei further actively encourages infringement and sales of Huawei networks by imposing penalties for violations:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Level-2 violation” of the partnership agreement to “direct unauthorized sales”</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Level-3 violation” for “indirect unauthorized sales” and if a “Channel does not fulfill service contract or order” or “Provides services to customers through non-Huawei certified maintenance companies”</p> <p>Channel Partner Program Briefing 2018 at p.9, available at https://e.huawei.com/en/marketing-material/partner-document/partner/en/policy/20170428113204</p>
[a] a plurality of stations for transmitting data in packets each having a packet type associated therewith; and	<p>Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products comprise a plurality of stations (including, without limitation, Stations, STAs, Access Points, APs, and/or Remote Units) for transmitting data in packets each having a packet type associated therewith.</p> <p>One exemplary configuration is shown:</p>

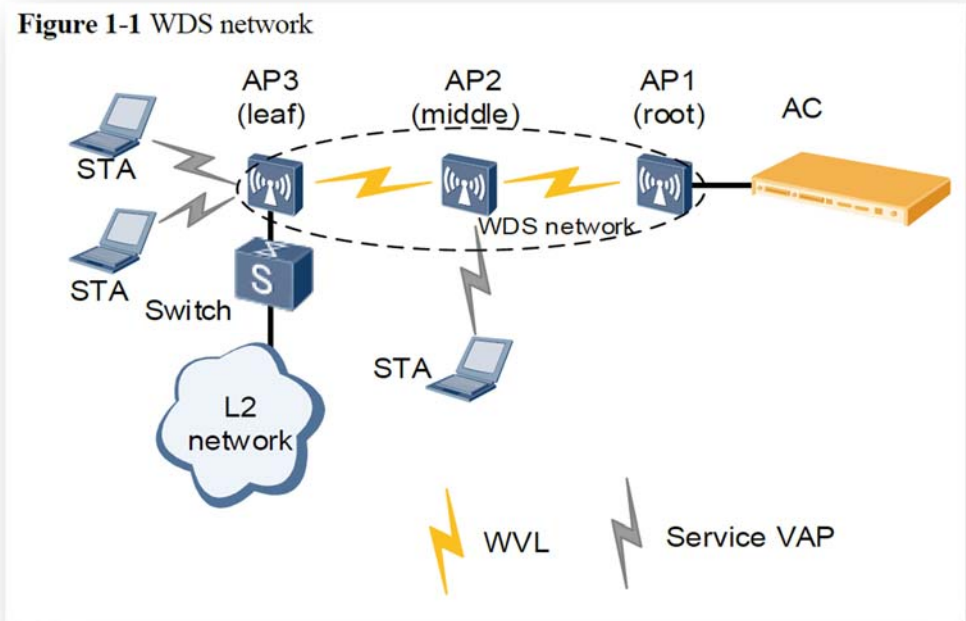
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'690 PATENT CLAIM 32	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<p style="text-align: center;">WLAN Infrastructure</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 1-1 WLAN Networking</p> <p>The diagram illustrates three WLAN networking topologies within a dashed box, all connected to a central MAN (Metropolitan Area Network) cloud at the top. The MAN cloud contains a RADIUS Server and NMS (Network Management System). 1. Chain networking (tunnel forwarding): Shows a vertical stack of components. At the top is a Router (R). Below it is an AC (Access Controller). A CAPWAP tunnel (green dashed line) connects the AC to an Aggregation switch. Below the Aggregation switch is an Access switch, and at the bottom are two APs (Access Points). Data flow (blue solid line) goes from the APs up through the Access switch and Aggregation switch to the AC, then through the CAPWAP tunnel to the Router. Management flow (red dashed line) goes from the APs up through the Access switch and Aggregation switch to the AC, then through the CAPWAP tunnel to the Router. 2. Chain networking (direct forwarding): Similar to the first topology, but the Aggregation switch is bypassed. The AC is connected directly to the Access switch via a CAPWAP tunnel. Data and management flows follow a similar path but skip the Aggregation switch. 3. Branched networking (direct forwarding): Shows a Router (R) connected to an Aggregation switch. The Aggregation switch is connected to an Access switch via a CAPWAPAC tunnel (green dashed line). The Access switch is connected to two APs. Data flow (blue solid line) goes from the APs up through the Access switch to the Aggregation switch, then to the Router. Management flow (red dashed line) goes from the APs up through the Access switch to the Aggregation switch, then to the Router. A separate CAPWAPAC tunnel (green dashed line) is also shown connecting the Aggregation switch to the Router.</p>

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	<p>As shown in Figure 1-1, a WLAN consists of access points (APs), PoE switches, access controllers (ACs), Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS) server, and network management system (NMS).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AP: WLAN access device. Huawei provides a series of fit APs to meet indoor and outdoor networking requirements. - PoE switch: upstream devices for APs. It provides data switching and power for APs. If only one AC is required and the AC has PoE ports, the PoE switch is not required. - AC: manages APs and controls the rights of WLAN users. - RADIUS server: authenticates WLAN users and assigns rights to them. The RADIUS server is installed on the SPES server. - NMS: manages APs and ACs. It monitors status of ACs and APs in real time, processes alarms, and analyzes data. <p>HUAWEI WLAN Typical Configuration Examples, Issue 01 (2017-12-29) at 2. https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1000184389/1d542042/introduction-to-wlan</p> <p>In another configuration example, a WDS (Wireless Distribution System) may wirelessly connect two WLANs:</p>


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	<p style="text-align: center;">Figure 1-1 WDS network</p>  <p>Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. WLAN WDS Technology White Paper Issue 03 (2017-11-21) at 1-2.</p> <p>For example, Huawei WLAN products communicate using the IEEE 802.11 standards, which provide for transmitting data in packets with packet types associated therewith.</p> <p>Huawei 802.11ac APs are backwards compatible with 802.11a/b/g/n standards, 802.11ac APs enable existing networks to easily migrate to 802.11ac networks.</p>

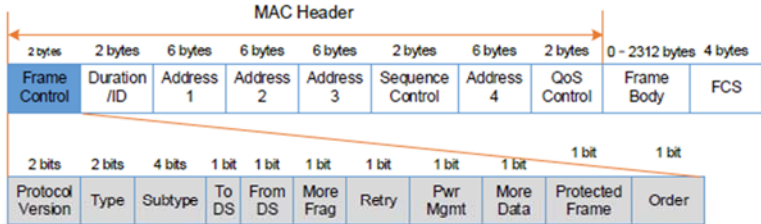
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	<p>[As of 2014, for enterprise networks of different types and scales, Huawei offers the following AP models: 802.11ac indoor 7X30 series and 5X30 series APs, outdoor 802.11ac 8X30 series APs, and 802.11ac AP9130DN vehicle-mounted APs specially designed for rail transit communications.</p> <p>Huawei Enterprise AP Series 802.11ac Brochure, 2014, at 2.</p> <p><i>See also:</i></p> <p>3.2 Data Packet Processing</p> <p>Packets transmitted on a WLAN include management packets and service data packets. Management packets must be transmitted over Control and Provisioning of Wireless Access Points (CAPWAP) tunnels, and service data packets can be transmitted over CAPWAP tunnels, soft GRE tunnels, or directly.</p> <p>Management packets transmit management data between an AC and AP. Data packets transmit data from STAs and the upper-layer network when WLAN users surf on the Internet.</p> <p>On a WLAN, packets transmitted between STAs and APs are 802.11 packets...</p> <p>Huawei, Typical Configuration Examples, Issue 01 (2017-12-29) at 38.</p>

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	 <p>The screenshot shows a Huawei website page for WLAN products. At the top is a Huawei logo. Below it, the word "WLAN" is underlined. The text reads: "Huawei provides a full series of WLAN products compatible with 802.11 a/b/g/n/ac/ax standards to establish high-speed, secure, and reliable wireless network connections for indoor and outdoor applications."</p> <p>https://e.huawei.com/en/solutions/business-needs/enterprise-network/campus-network/cloudcampus/cloud-managed-network</p>

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	<p>The AP identifies the types of neighboring wireless devices based on detected 802.11 management and data frames.</p> <p>The Frame Control field in the MAC header of a frame indicates the frame type. Figure 2-4 shows the subfields of the Frame Control field.</p> <p>Figure 2-4 MAC header of an 802.11 frame</p>  <p>If the value of the Type subfield is 00, the frame is a management frame. The AP then checks the Subtype subfield. The mapping between Subtype subfield values and frame types is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1000: Beacon • 0001: Association Response • 0010: Reassociation Request • 0011: Reassociation Response • 0101: Probe Response

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	<p>802.11 management frames carry the Capability subfield in the Frame Body field. The Capability subfield contains the Extend Service Set (ESS) and Independent BSS (IBSS) bits. The AP determines whether the sender is an ad hoc device or a wireless bridge according to the ESS and IBSS bits.</p> <p>Figure 2-5 Capability field structure</p> <p>If the IBSS bit is 1, the sender is an ad hoc device. If the IBSS bit and ESS bit are both 0, the sender is a wireless bridge. If the ESS bit is 1, the sender is an AP or a STA.</p>

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	<div><p>Table 2-1 Mapping between management frames and device types</p><table><tr><th>ESS IBSS</th><th>Beacon, Association Response, and Reassociation Response</th><th>Association Request and Reassociation Request</th></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>AP</td><td>STA</td></tr><tr><td>01</td><td>Ad hoc device</td><td>Ad hoc device</td></tr><tr><td>00</td><td>Wireless bridge</td><td>Wireless bridge</td></tr><tr><td>11</td><td colspan="2">Unused</td></tr></table></div> <p>Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. <i>WLAN WIDS & WIPS Technology White Paper</i>; Issue 2.0 (2017-07-05) at 5-6; <i>see also</i> <i>WLAN WIDS Technology White Paper</i>, Issue 1 (2014-04-24) at 4-7.</p>	ESS IBSS	Beacon, Association Response, and Reassociation Response	Association Request and Reassociation Request	10	AP	STA	01	Ad hoc device	Ad hoc device	00	Wireless bridge	Wireless bridge	11	Unused	
ESS IBSS	Beacon, Association Response, and Reassociation Response	Association Request and Reassociation Request														
10	AP	STA														
01	Ad hoc device	Ad hoc device														
00	Wireless bridge	Wireless bridge														
11	Unused															
<p>[b] a policing station for detecting intrusions into the wireless network by</p>	<p>Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products comprise a policing station for detecting intrusions into the wireless network.</p> <p>For example, Huawei WLAN products utilize the WIDS technology to detect intrusions</p> <p>802.11 networks are open wireless public networks, and vulnerable to various threats caused by unauthorized APs and STAs, ad hoc networks, bogus APs, and denial of service (DoS) attacks of malicious STAs. The Wireless Intrusion Detection System (WIDS) and Wireless Intrusion Prevention System (WIPS) functions monitor and prevent the preceding attacks on WLANs.</p> <p>This document describes WIDS and WIPS technologies used by Huawei WLAN products. Enterprises can use the WIDS and WIPS functions to secure their wireless networks,</p>															

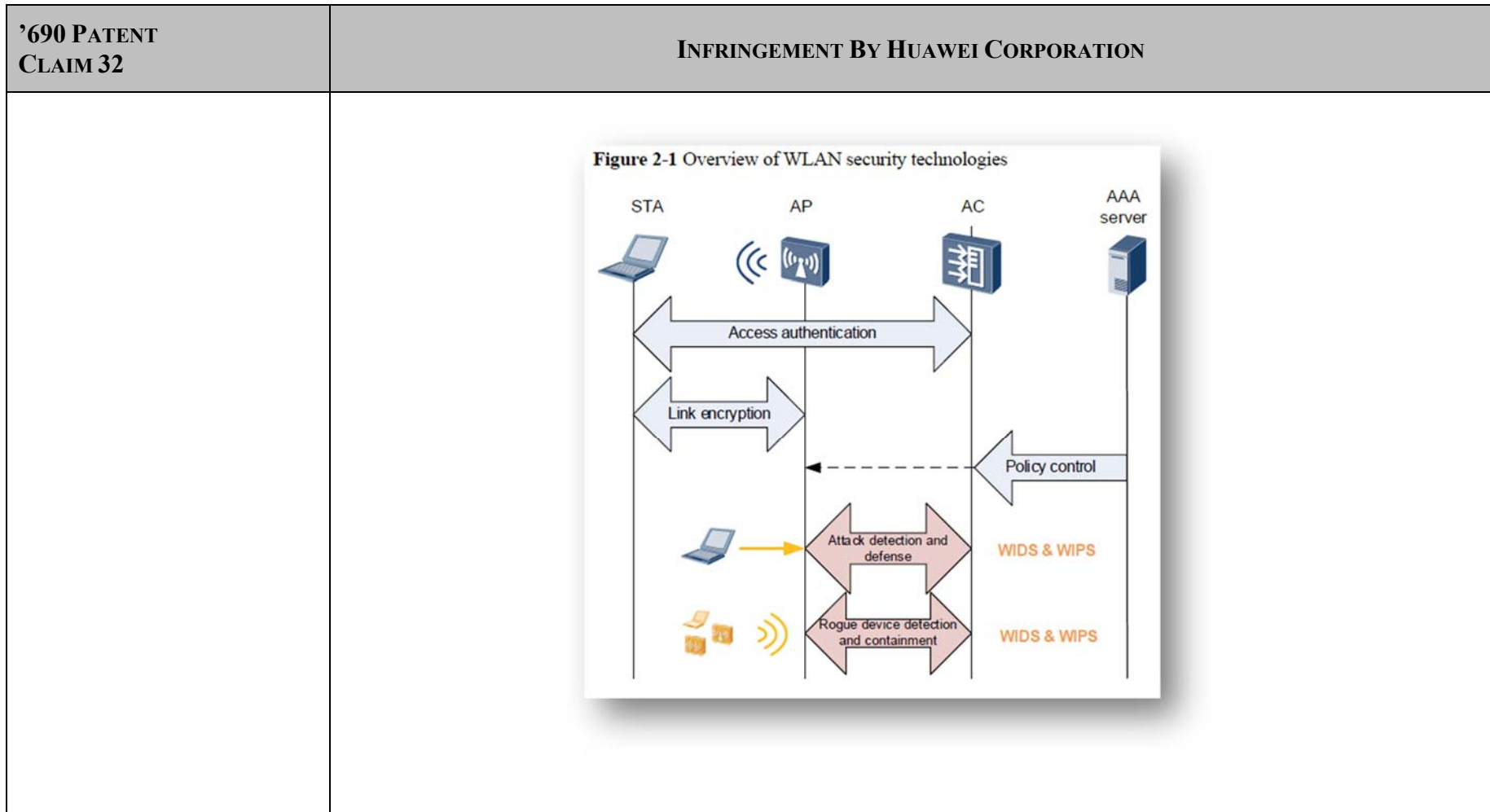
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	<p>reduce interference from unauthorized devices, protect STAs from malicious attacks, and deliver better user experience.</p> <p>...</p> <p>The WIDS detects rogue STAs, malicious user attacks, and wireless network intrusions.</p> <p>Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. <i>WLAN WIDS & WIPS Technology White Paper</i>; Issue 2.0 (2017-07-05) at 1-2.</p> <p>The WIDS and WIPS functions of Huawei WLAN products ensure security of customers' wireless networks, reduce interference from rogue devices, and protect STAs from malicious attacks, delivering better user experience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of different protection measures based on their network scale <p>The WIDS and WIPS functions provide different protection measures based on the scale of customer networks.</p> <p>- For home networks or small enterprise networks, protection measures are provided to control access of APs and STAs using blacklists and whitelists.</p> <p>- For small- and medium-scale enterprise networks, WIDS attack detection and defense are provided.</p> <p>- For medium- and large-scale enterprise networks, rogue device detection, identification, defense, and containment are provided.</p> <p>Customers can also perform other protection configurations.</p>


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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rogue device identification and defense <p>The WIDS and WIPS functions can identify rogue devices on the WLAN and take preventive measures to protect customer networks against intrusions or interference of rogue devices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customer network protection against attacks <p>The WIDS and WIPS functions can detect multiple types of attacks such as flood attacks, weak IV attacks, spoofing attacks, brute force WPA/WPA2/WAPI PSK cracking, and WEP shared key cracking. The functions protect customer networks from being attacked by rogue devices.</p> <p>Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. <i>WLAN WIDS & WIPS Technology White Paper</i>; Issue 2.0 (2017-07-05) at 20.</p> <p>For example, a monitor AP may act as a policing station for detecting intrusions (e.g., rogue devices) into the wireless network:</p>

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 32	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<div data-bbox="613 386 1617 698" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: 80%;"> <p>In the preceding figure, the WIDS and WIPS are used to detect and contain rogue devices respectively. The WIDS can detect rogue APs, rogue wireless bridges, rogue STAs, ad hoc devices, and interference APs with duplicate channels. The WIPS can disassociate authorized STAs from rogue APs, and disconnect rogue STAs and ad hoc devices from the WLAN to contain rogue devices.</p> <p> NOTE APs in this document are Fit APs. Fat APs and cloud APs also provide the WIDS and WIPS functions. Different from Fat APs that provide the WIDS and WIPS functions themselves, Fit APs need to work with ACs to provide the functions.</p> </div> <p>Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. <i>WLAN WIDS & WIPS Technology White Paper</i>; Issue 2.0 (2017-07-05) at 3.</p> <p>2.2 Rogue Device Detection</p> <p>Rogue device detection of WLANs is enabled to monitor the entire network. Monitor APs are deployed on a WLAN that needs protection to monitor the entire network. The monitor APs can periodically listen on wireless signals to detect rogue devices.</p> <p>2.2.1 Working Modes of APs</p> <p>Before enabling rogue device detection on a WLAN, configure APs' working modes.</p> <p>An AP works in normal or monitor mode.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal mode: If the WIDS and WIPS functions and other air interface scan functions are disabled on a radio, such as spectrum analysis and STA location, this radio can be used only to transmit common WLAN service data. If the WIDS and

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	<p>WIPS functions are enabled, the working mode of the radio is automatically switched to hybrid. In addition to transmitting common WLAN service data, the radio can also provide the monitoring function. In this case, transmission of common WLAN service data is affected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor mode: A monitor AP scans devices on the WLAN and listens on all 802.11 frames on wireless channels. In this case, the monitor AP provides only the monitoring function and cannot transmit WLAN service data. <p>The following figure shows the principles of the two working modes.</p> <div data-bbox="772 748 1541 1125" data-label="Diagram"> <p>Normal mode</p> <p>The WIDS and WIPS functions and other air interface scan functions are disabled.</p> <p>Channel</p> <p>The WIDS and WIPS functions are enabled.</p> <p>Channel Ch1 Channel Ch2 ... Channel ChN</p> <p>Monitoring period</p> <p>Monitor mode</p> <p>Channel Ch1 Channel Ch2 Channel Ch3 ... Channel ChN Channel Ch1 Channel</p> <p>Long monitoring period: $N \times$ Monitoring period for each channel (N indicates the number of monitored channels.)</p> </div> <p>Figure 2-2 Principles of the two working modes</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Figure 2-6 Device information reporting process</p> <pre> sequenceDiagram participant STA participant AP participant AC AC->>AP: Deliver the configuration of the AP's information reporting intervals. Note over AP: Report incremental information about neighboring devices at the short interval. AP->>AC: Report incremental information about neighboring devices at the short interval. Note over AC: Rogue device identification AC->>AP: Deliver authorization information about neighboring devices to the AP. Note over AP: Report incremental information about neighboring devices at the short interval. AP->>AC: Report incremental information about neighboring devices at the short interval. Note over AC: Rogue device identification AC->>AP: Deliver authorization information about neighboring devices to the AP. Note over AP: Long interval AP->>AC: Report full information about neighboring devices at the long interval. Note over AC: Rogue device identification AC->>AP: Deliver authorization information about neighboring devices to the AP. </pre> <p>Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. <i>WLAN WIDS & WIPS Technology White Paper</i>; Issue 2.0 (2017-07-05) at 3-4.</p>

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	<p>The device information reporting process is described as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the AC, a short interval is configured for the AP to report information about neighboring wireless devices. (The long interval is provided by the system by default.) • The AC delivers the configuration to the AP. • The AP listens on frames to collect information about neighboring wireless devices, and reports the information to the AC at the specified short interval. The AC then determines whether the wireless devices are rogue devices and delivers the identification result to the AP. When the wireless devices are scanned again by the AP, the AP automatically checks whether they are rogue devices based on the identification result sent by the AC. • The AP reports full information about all detected wireless devices to the AC at the long interval for information synchronization. The AC then determines whether the wireless devices are rogue devices and delivers the identification result to the AP. When the wireless devices are scanned again by the AP, the AP automatically checks whether they are rogue devices based on the identification result sent by the AC. <p>Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. <i>WLAN WIDS & WIPS Technology White Paper</i>; Issue 2.0 (2017-07-05) at 8.</p>

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	<p><i>See also;</i></p> <div data-bbox="646 423 1522 1206" data-label="Diagram"> <p>The following figure shows the WIDS attack defense process.</p> <p>Figure 2-14 WIDS attack defense</p> <pre> sequenceDiagram participant STA participant AP participant AC participant NMS AC->>AP: 2. Deliver dynamic blacklist parameters. AC->>AP: 4. Deliver the detection mode. AC->>NMS: 1. Configure a dynamic blacklist. AC->>NMS: 3. Set the detection mode. AC->>NMS: 7. Add entries to the dynamic blacklist. AC->>NMS: 8. Record logs and collect statistics. AC->>NMS: 8. Report an alarm. STA->>AP: Normal access STA->>AP: Attack AP->>AC: 5. Detect attacks in real time. AP->>AC: 6. Report attack detection information. AC->>AP: 7. Deliver the dynamic blacklist. AP->>STA: 9. Discard all packets from the STA in a short time period. STA->>AP: Normal access STA->>AP: Normal access AP->>AC: 10. Resume the access permission of the STA. </pre> <p>The diagram illustrates the WIDS attack defense process. It involves four main components: STA (Station), AP (Access Point), AC (Access Controller), and NMS (Network Management System). The process is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Configure a dynamic blacklist. (AC to NMS) 2. Deliver dynamic blacklist parameters. (AC to AP) 3. Set the detection mode. (AC to NMS) 4. Deliver the detection mode. (AC to AP) 5. Detect attacks in real time. (AP to AC) 6. Report attack detection information. (AP to AC) 7. Add entries to the dynamic blacklist. (AC to NMS) 7. Deliver the dynamic blacklist. (AC to AP) 8. Record logs and collect statistics. (AC to NMS) 8. Report an alarm. (AC to NMS) 9. Discard all packets from the STA in a short time period. (AP to STA) 10. Resume the access permission of the STA. (AP to AC) <p>The diagram also shows the flow of traffic between the STA and AP. Normal access is shown as a solid line. An attack is shown as a dashed line. After an attack is detected, the AP discards all packets from the STA in a short time period (indicated by a red 'X' and a red circle). This is followed by a "Blacklist penalty period (configurable)". After the penalty period, the AP resumes the access permission of the STA, and normal access resumes.</p> </div> <p>Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. <i>WLAN WIDS & WIPS Technology White Paper</i>; Issue 2.0 (2017-07-05) at 17.</p>

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	<p>The Huawei eSight Platform, including at least the WLAN Manager and LogCenter Manager, is further used as a network management system that also detects intrusions into the wireless network:</p> <p>The Huawei eSight Platform further incorporates the WIDS system:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Wireless Network Security Detection</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The Wireless Intrusion Detection System (WIDS) monitors intrusion devices and non-Wi-Fi interferences and provides frequency spectrum analysis features.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">WIDS management: The WIDS manages wireless network interferences in different categories. Interferences are classified based on user customized rules. Upon detecting an interference, the WIDS chooses whether to generate an alarm based on user alarm configurations. The WIDS can also take countermeasures for unauthorized devices.</p> <p>Huawei eSight Full Product Datasheet, CH 12 eSight WLAN Manager; p. 53 (2013-09-03) Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.; <i>see also</i> eSight V300R007C00 Product Description, Issue 09 (2018-02-08) at p. 58-59 (indicating that, on information and belief, all versions of eSight incorporate WIDS).</p>

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	<div data-bbox="651 386 1606 630" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: 80%;"> <p>Rich Security Event Analysis Reports Showing Network Security Status</p> <p>eSight LogCenter collects security event logs about network security devices and systems, such as Huawei network UTM system, firewalls, intrusion protection system, and Anti-DDoS system, analyzes them, and generates reports to help users learn the network security status. eSight LogCenter supports DDoS attack event analysis, plug-in block analysis, access control event analysis, policy matching analysis, IPS analysis, URL filter analysis, and email filter analysis.</p> </div> <p>Huawei eSight Full Product Datasheet, CH 11 eSight LogCenter Manager; p. 44 (2013-09-03)</p> <p>Security</p> <p>Users can monitor rogue devices, clients, interference sources, and attacks on the network, define rules to identify intrusion devices, generate remote alarm notifications, and take measures to prevent intrusions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supports statistics and display of and countermeasure against rogue devices. 2. Supports the display of and countermeasure against rogue clients and suppression access protection. 3. Supports statistics and display of non-Wi-Fi interference sources. 4. Supports statistics and display of attacks and protection against attacks. 5. Allows users to define rules and classify rogue APs (rogue, suspected-rogue, adjacent, suspected-adjacent, and interference). Supported rule matching indicators include

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	<p>adjacent- or same-frequency interference, signal strength, SSID (fuzzy match/regular expression), the number of detected APs, and whether to attack.</p> <p>eSight V300R007C00 Product Description, Issue 09 (2018-02-08) at p. 63.</p>
<p>[c] monitoring transmissions among said plurality of stations to detect collisions of packets having a predetermined packet type; and</p>	<p>Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products comprise policing stations, as described above in [b], that are capable of detecting intrusions by monitoring transmissions among said plurality of stations to detect collisions of packets having a predetermined packet type.</p> <p>For example, as described in eSight documentation, the WIDS monitors transmissions among the stations:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">WIDS Wireless Intrusion Detection System</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The Wireless Intrusion Detection System (WIDS) manages information about rogue devices, interference resources, and attacks, and supports type-based recognition and alarm notification based on user-defined rules. Besides, the WIDS allows users to take countermeasures against unauthorized devices, ensuring wireless network security.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">...</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Network administrators can classify and filter rogue APs and management alarms based on defined rules. Rule definition involves the following indicators: SSID, channel, field strength, impact scope, and attack behavior. Users can enable eSight to generate alarms when rogue APs in compliance with defined rules are detected.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Same or adjacent channel</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">This rule is used to detect the channel deployment of APs, and detect rogue APs that operate in the same or adjacent channel. If rogue APs operate in the same channel with</p>

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	<p>For example, monitor APs may monitor network or neighboring devices and detect transmissions of neighboring wireless devices to detect collisions of packets having a predetermined packet type:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Rogue AP: an unauthorized or malicious AP, which can be an AP that is connected to a network without permission, an unconfigured AP, a neighbor AP, or an AP manipulated by an attacker</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">...</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Monitor AP: an AP that scans or listens on wireless channels and attempts to detect attacks to the wireless network.</p> <p>Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. <i>WLAN WIDS & WIPS Technology White Paper</i>; Issue 2.0 (2017-07-05) at 2; <i>see also</i> WLAN WIDS Technology White Paper, Issue 1.0 (2014-04-24) at 3.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">2.2 Rogue Device Detection</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Rogue device detection of WLANs is enabled to monitor the entire network. Monitor APs are deployed on a WLAN that needs protection to monitor the entire network. The monitor APs can periodically listen on wireless signals to detect rogue devices.</p> <p>Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. <i>WLAN WIDS & WIPS Technology White Paper</i>; Issue 2.0 (2017-07-05) at 3.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">After the WIDS and WIPS functions are configured on the AC, the monitor AP collects information about neighboring device and reports the information to the AC. When the AC identifies a rogue AP, it notifies the monitor AP of the rogue AP's identity information.</p> <p>Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. <i>WLAN WIDS & WIPS Technology White Paper</i>; Issue 2.0 (2017-07-05) at 22.</p>

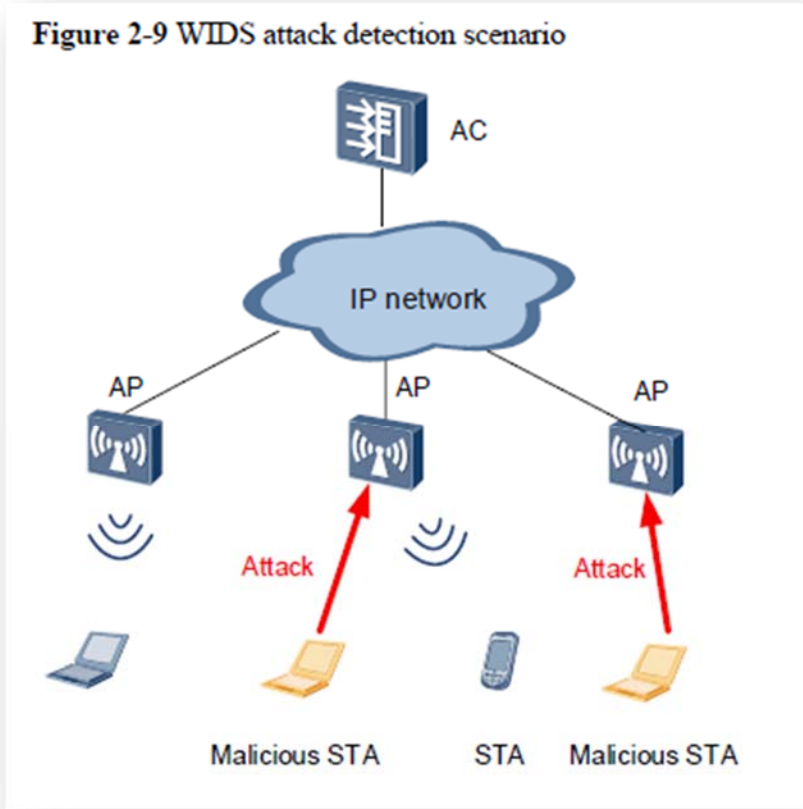
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'690 PATENT CLAIM 32	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<p>Further, the AP monitors transmissions and detects collisions of packets having a predetermined packet type:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">2.2.2 Wireless Device Identification</p> <p>On WLANs, APs, STAs, ad hoc devices, and wireless bridges need to be monitored. When an AP working in normal mode with air interface scan functions enabled on radios or in monitor mode, it can identify the types of neighboring wireless devices based on detected 802.11 management and data frames. The wireless device identification process is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On the AC, the AP is configured to work in monitor mode or in normal mode with air interface scan functions enabled on radios. 2. The AC delivers the configuration to the AP. 3. The AP scans channels to collect information about neighboring wireless devices, and listens on frames sent by neighboring wireless devices to identify device types. The AP listens on the following types of frames: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Beacon – Association Request – Association Response – Reassociation Request – Reassociation Response

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	<p>– Probe Response</p> <p>– Data frame</p> <p>4. The AP reports the identified device types to the AC. The AC then determines whether the identified devices are authorized and notifies the AP of rogue devices.</p> <p>Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. <i>WLAN WIDS & WIPS Technology White Paper</i>; Issue 2.0 (2017-07-05) at 4.</p> <p>2.4 WIDS Attack Detection</p> <p>To protect a WLAN against attacks, you can configure real-time attack detection on APs. When detecting abnormal behavior or packets, the system considers that it is attacked and performs automatic security protection.</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Figure 2-9 WIDS attack detection scenario</p>  <p>The diagram illustrates a WIDS attack detection scenario. At the top, an Access Controller (AC) is connected to an IP network cloud. The IP network cloud is connected to three Access Points (APs). Below the APs, there are three types of Station (STA) devices: a laptop, a smartphone, and another laptop. The middle AP is connected to all three STAs. The left and right APs are each connected to a 'Malicious STA' (represented by a yellow laptop icon) and a 'STA' (represented by a blue smartphone icon). Red arrows labeled 'Attack' point from the Malicious STAs to the APs they are connected to, indicating a WIDS attack. The central AP is also connected to a legitimate STA (blue smartphone).</p> <p>On the WLAN shown in the preceding figure, WIDS attack detection can be enabled on the AC when the WLAN access service is provided. The WIDS can detect 802.11 flood</p>

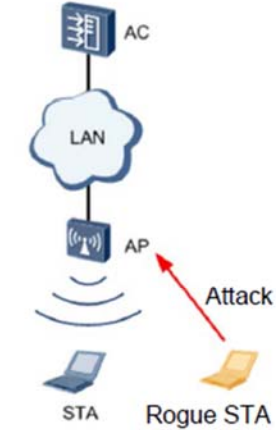
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	<p>attacks, spoofing attacks, and weak initialization vector (IV) attacks, and can also defend the WLAN against brute force cracking.</p> <p>2.4.1 Flood Attack Detection</p> <p>A flood attack occurs when an AP receives a large number of management packets of the same type from a source MAC address within a short time period. These attack packets consume many system resources of the AP, and therefore the AP cannot process packets from authorized STAs.</p> <p>Flood attack detection allows an AP to keep monitoring the traffic rate of each STA to defend against flood attacks. When the rate of traffic received from a STA exceeds the allowed threshold (for example, more than 100 packets per second), the AP considers that the STA will flood packets and reports an alarm to the AC. If the dynamic blacklist function is enabled, the detected attack STA will be added to the dynamic blacklist. Before the dynamic blacklist entry ages out, the AP discards all the packets sent by this STA to protect the network against a flooding attack.</p> <p>An AP can detect flood attacks of the following types of frames:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authentication Request • Deauthentication frame • Association Request • Disassociation frame • Probe Request

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Action frame (extended management frame, which is used for spectrum management, QoS, and HT mode setting)• EAPOL Start frame• EAPOL-Logoff frame• PS-Poll frame (management frame sent by a STA when it recovers from the power-saving mode)

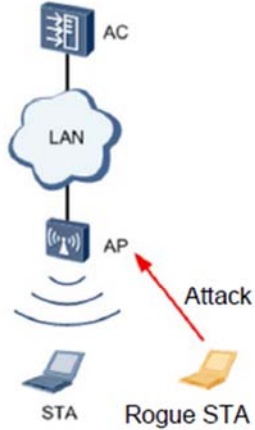
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'690 PATENT CLAIM 32	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<p style="text-align: center;">Figure 2-10 Flood attack</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">NOTE By default, when the system receives 300 (x) packets of the same type within 60 (y) seconds (x and y are configurable), it considers that the packet sender initiates a flood attack.</p> <p>Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. <i>WLAN WIDS & WIPS Technology White Paper</i>; Issue 2.0 (2017-07-05) at 12-13.</p>
[d] generating an intrusion alert based upon detecting a threshold number of collisions of packets having	In the Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products, the policing station is capable of generating an intrusion alert based upon detecting a threshold number of collisions of packets having the predetermined packet type. For example, collisions of predetermined packet types may include the packet types described below:

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 32	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
the predetermined packet type.	<p>2.4.1 Flood Attack Detection</p> <p>A flood attack occurs when an AP receives a large number of management packets of the same type from a source MAC address within a short time period. These attack packets consume many system resources of the AP, and therefore the AP cannot process packets from authorized STAs.</p> <p>Flood attack detection allows an AP to keep monitoring the traffic rate of each STA to defend against flood attacks. When the rate of traffic received from a STA exceeds the allowed threshold (for example, more than 100 packets per second), the AP considers that the STA will flood packets and reports an alarm to the AC. If the dynamic blacklist function is enabled, the detected attack STA will be added to the dynamic blacklist. Before the dynamic blacklist entry ages out, the AP discards all the packets sent by this STA to protect the network against a flooding attack.</p> <p>An AP can detect flood attacks of the following types of frames:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authentication Request • Deauthentication frame • Association Request • Disassociation frame • Probe Request • Action frame (extended management frame, which is used for spectrum management, QoS, and HT mode setting)

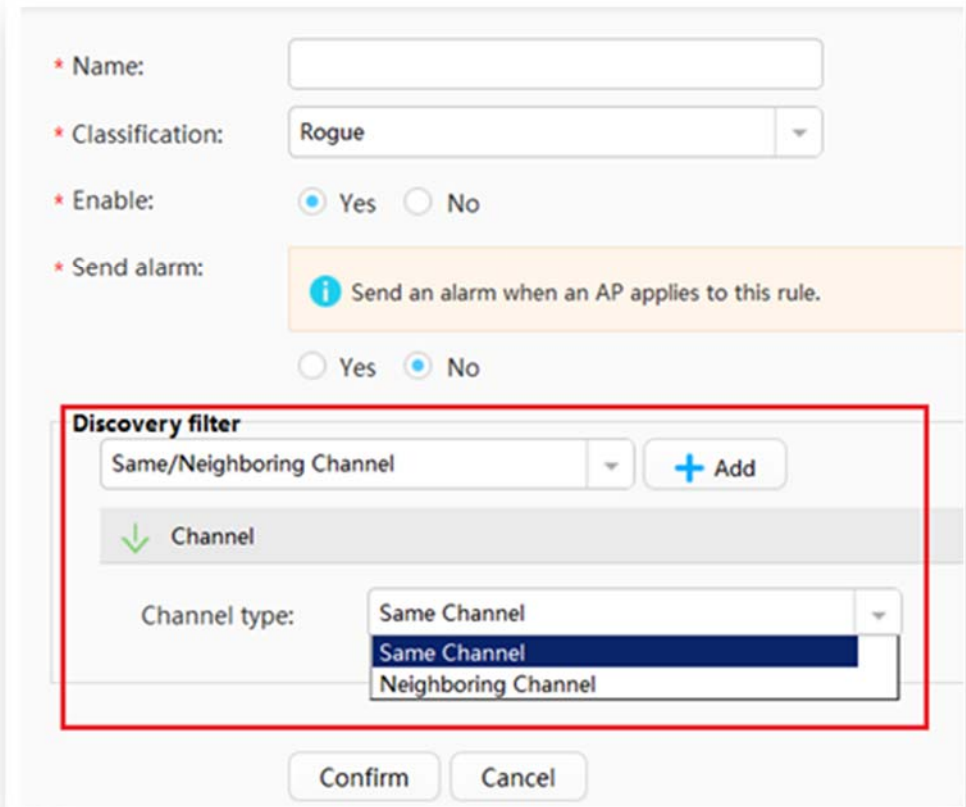
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'690 PATENT CLAIM 32	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAPOL Start frame • EAPOL-Logoff frame • PS-Poll frame (management frame sent by a STA when it recovers from the power-saving mode) <div data-bbox="646 630 1606 1286" style="text-align: center;"> <p>Figure 2-10 Flood attack</p>  <p>NOTE By default, when the system receives 300 (x) packets of the same type within 60 (y) seconds (x and y are configurable), it considers that the packet sender initiates a flood attack.</p> </div>

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 32	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<p>Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. <i>WLAN WIDS & WIPS Technology White Paper</i>; Issue 2.0 (2017-07-05) at 12-13 (emphasis added).</p> <p>An intrusion alert is also generated in the eSight system, for example:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">WIDS Wireless Intrusion Detection System</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The Wireless Intrusion Detection System (WIDS) manages information about rogue devices, interference resources, and attacks, and supports type-based recognition and alarm notification based on user-defined rules. Besides, the WIDS allows users to take countermeasures against unauthorized devices, ensuring wireless network security.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">...</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Network administrators can classify and filter rogue APs and management alarms based on defined rules. Rule definition involves the following indicators: SSID, channel, field strength, impact scope, and attack behavior. Users can enable eSight to generate alarms when rogue APs in compliance with defined rules are detected.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Same or adjacent channel</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">This rule is used to detect the channel deployment of APs, and detect rogue APs that operate in the same or adjacent channel. If rogue APs operate in the same channel with normal APs, eSight regards it as same-frequency interference; if rogue APs operate in an adjacent channel, eSight regards it as adjacent-frequency interference</p>

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 32	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	 <p>HUAWEI eSight WLAN Technology White Paper, Issue 01 (2017-03-20) at 10-12.</p>

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 32	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<p>Security</p> <p>Users can monitor rogue devices, clients, interference sources, and attacks on the network, define rules to identify intrusion devices, generate remote alarm notifications, and take measures to prevent intrusions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supports statistics and display of and countermeasure against rogue devices. 2. Supports the display of and countermeasure against rogue clients and suppression access protection. 3. Supports statistics and display of non-Wi-Fi interference sources. 4. Supports statistics and display of attacks and protection against attacks. 5. Allows users to define rules and classify rogue APs (rogue, suspected-rogue, adjacent, suspected-adjacent, and interference). Supported rule matching indicators include adjacent- or same-frequency interference, signal strength, SSID (fuzzy match/regular expression), the number of detected APs, and whether to attack. <p>eSight V300R007C00 Product Description, Issue 09 (2018-02-08) at p. 63; <i>see also id.</i> at 74 (3. eSight supports alarms about communications, environments, rogue devices, non-Wi-Fi interference sources, and attacks to help users locate and resolve faults.).</p>

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 33	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
<p>33. The wireless network of claim 32 wherein the predetermined packet type comprises at least one of authentication packets, association packets, beacon packets, request to send (RTS) packets, and clear to send (CTS) packets.</p>	<p>The Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products infringe this claim. <i>See</i> Claim 32.</p> <p>Further, the predetermined packet type described above in claim 32 further comprises at least one of authentication packets, association packets, beacon packets, request to send (RTS) packets, and clear to send (CTS) packets (for example, authentication and association packets):</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">2.4.1 Flood Attack Detection</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">A flood attack occurs when an AP receives a large number of management packets of the same type from a source MAC address within a short time period. These attack packets consume many system resources of the AP, and therefore the AP cannot process packets from authorized STAs.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Flood attack detection allows an AP to keep monitoring the traffic rate of each STA to defend against flood attacks. When the rate of traffic received from a STA exceeds the allowed threshold (for example, more than 100 packets per second), the AP considers that the STA will flood packets and reports an alarm to the AC. If the dynamic blacklist function is enabled, the detected attack STA will be added to the dynamic blacklist. Before the dynamic blacklist entry ages out, the AP discards all the packets sent by this STA to protect the network against a flooding attack.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">An AP can detect flood attacks of the following types of frames:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authentication Request • Deauthentication frame • Association Request

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 33	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disassociation frame • Probe Request • Action frame (extended management frame, which is used for spectrum management, QoS, and HT mode setting) • EAPOL Start frame • EAPOL-Logoff frame • PS-Poll frame (management frame sent by a STA when it recovers from the power-saving mode) <p>Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. <i>WLAN WIDS & WIPS Technology White Paper</i>; Issue 2.0 (2017-07-05) at 12-13.</p>
'690 PATENT CLAIM 34	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
<p>34. The wireless network of claim 32 wherein the threshold number of collisions is greater than about three.</p>	<p>The Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products infringe this claim. <i>See</i> Claim 32.</p> <p>Further, the threshold number of collisions is greater than about three</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">By default, when the system receives 300 (x) packets of the same type within 60 (y) seconds (x and y are configurable), it considers that the packet sender initiates a flood attack.</p>

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 34	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<p>Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. <i>WLAN WIDS & WIPS Technology White Paper</i>; Issue 2.0 (2017-07-05) at 12-13.</p> <p>In another configuration example provided in Huawei documentation, by default, the broadcast flood detection function is enabled, and the WIDS threshold may be configured to be 350 packets within 70 seconds:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Step 7 Adjust WLAN high-density parameters.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">...</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"># Enable the broadcast flood detection function and set a broadcast flood threshold. By default, the broadcast flood detection function is enabled.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">[AC-wlan-net-prof-wlan-net] undo anti-attack broadcast-flood disable</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">[AC-wlan-net-prof-wlan-net] quit</p> <p>HUAWEI WLAN Typical Configuration Examples, Issue 01 (2017-12-29) at 79.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">4.15.2 Example for Configuring Attack Detection</p>

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 34	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<p style="text-align: center;">...</p> <div data-bbox="787 438 1417 1015" style="text-align: center;"> <p>Figure 4-66 Networking for configuring attack detection</p> </div>

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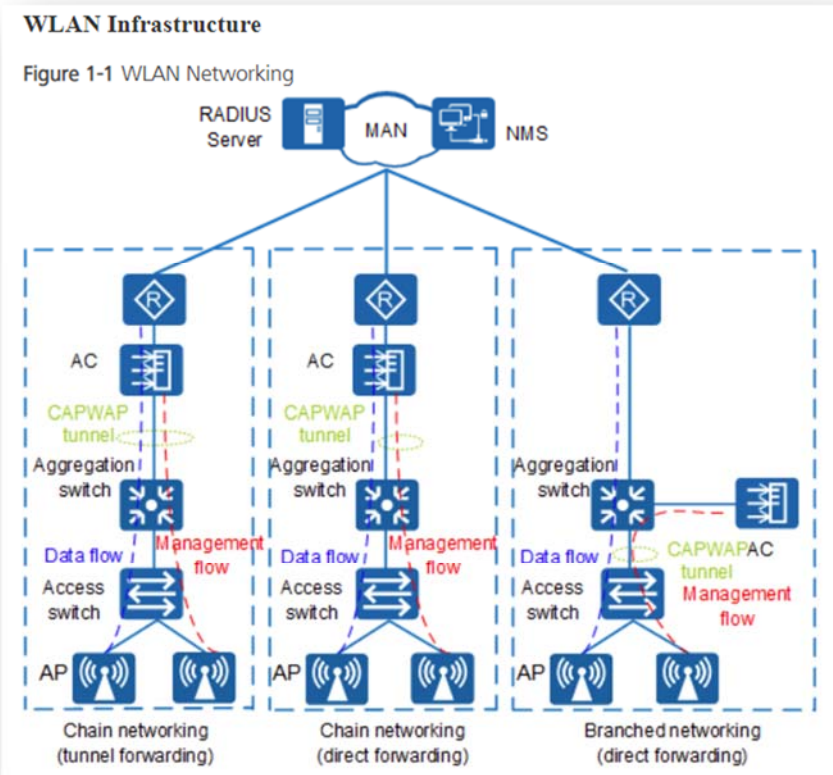
'690 PATENT CLAIM 34	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION		
	<table border="1" data-bbox="676 389 1623 756"> <tr> <td data-bbox="676 389 827 756">WIDS profile</td><td data-bbox="827 389 1623 756"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Name: wlan-wids ● Interval for brute force PSK cracking attack detection: 70s ● Quiet time for brute force PSK cracking attack detection: 700s ● Maximum number of key negotiation failures allowed within a brute force PSK cracking attack detection period: 25 ● Flood attack detection interval: 70s ● Quiet time for flood attack detection: 700s ● Flood attack detection threshold: 350 ● Dynamic blacklist: enabled </td></tr> </table> <p data-bbox="525 867 1633 899">HUAWEI WLAN Typical Configuration Examples, Issue 01 (2017-12-29) at 693-695.</p>	WIDS profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Name: wlan-wids ● Interval for brute force PSK cracking attack detection: 70s ● Quiet time for brute force PSK cracking attack detection: 700s ● Maximum number of key negotiation failures allowed within a brute force PSK cracking attack detection period: 25 ● Flood attack detection interval: 70s ● Quiet time for flood attack detection: 700s ● Flood attack detection threshold: 350 ● Dynamic blacklist: enabled
WIDS profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Name: wlan-wids ● Interval for brute force PSK cracking attack detection: 70s ● Quiet time for brute force PSK cracking attack detection: 700s ● Maximum number of key negotiation failures allowed within a brute force PSK cracking attack detection period: 25 ● Flood attack detection interval: 70s ● Quiet time for flood attack detection: 700s ● Flood attack detection threshold: 350 ● Dynamic blacklist: enabled 		
'690 PATENT CLAIM 36	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION		
<p data-bbox="107 1118 495 1398">36. The wireless network of claim 32 wherein said plurality of stations transmit data via a medium access control (MAC) layer; wherein each station has a MAC address associated therewith to be transmitted with data</p>	<p data-bbox="525 1118 1507 1151">The Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products infringe this claim. <i>See</i> Claim 32.</p> <p data-bbox="525 1187 1871 1292">The wireless network of claim 32 further contains functionality wherein said plurality of stations transmit data via a medium access control (MAC) layer; wherein each station has a MAC address associated therewith to be transmitted with data sent therefrom;</p> <p data-bbox="525 1328 1142 1360">One exemplary network configuration is shown:</p>		

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**'690 PATENT
CLAIM 36**

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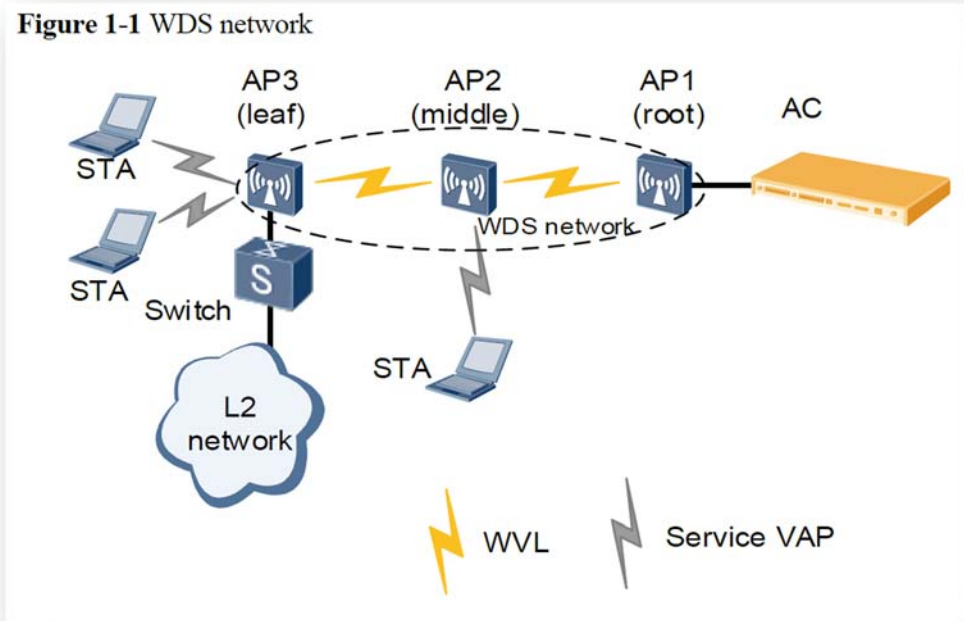
sent therefrom; and wherein said policing station further detects intrusions into the wireless network by:



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'690 PATENT CLAIM 36	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<p>As shown in Figure 1-1, a WLAN consists of access points (APs), PoE switches, access controllers (ACs), Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS) server, and network management system (NMS).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AP: WLAN access device. Huawei provides a series of fit APs to meet indoor and outdoor networking requirements. - PoE switch: upstream devices for APs. It provides data switching and power for APs. If only one AC is required and the AC has PoE ports, the PoE switch is not required. - AC: manages APs and controls the rights of WLAN users. - RADIUS server: authenticates WLAN users and assigns rights to them. The RADIUS server is installed on the SPES server. - NMS: manages APs and ACs. It monitors status of ACs and APs in real time, processes alarms, and analyzes data. <p>HUAWEI WLAN Typical Configuration Examples, Issue 01 (2017-12-29) at 2. https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1000184389/1d542042/introduction-to-wlan</p> <p>In another configuration example, a WDS (Wireless Distribution System) may wirelessly connect two WLANs:</p>

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 36	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<p style="text-align: center;">Figure 1-1 WDS network</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. WLAN WDS Technology White Paper Issue 03 (2017-11-21) at 1-2.</p>

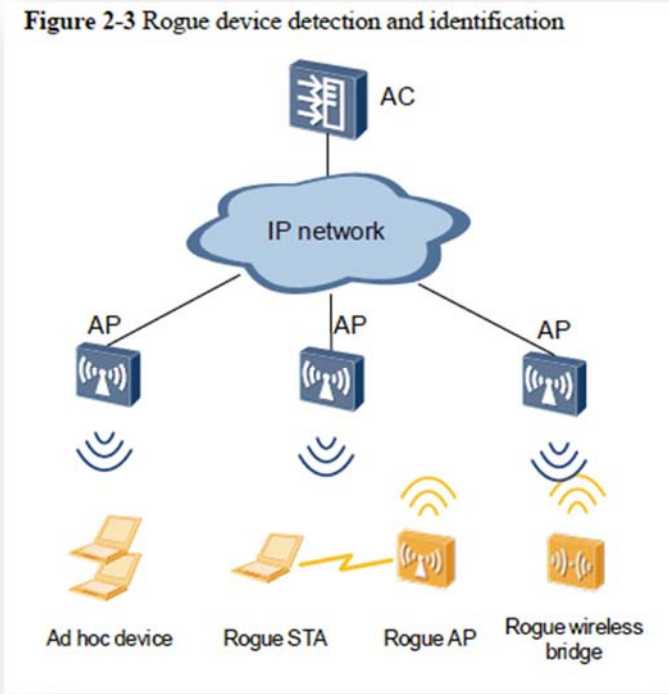
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'690 PATENT CLAIM 36	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<p style="text-align: center;">Figure 4-7 Networking for configuring rogue device detection and containment</p> <p style="text-align: center;">HUAWEI WLAN Typical Configuration Examples, Issue 01 (2017-12-29) at 123.</p>

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 36	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<p>On WLANs, APs, STAs, ad hoc devices, and wireless bridges need to be monitored. When an AP working in normal mode with air interface scan functions enabled on radios or in monitor mode, it can identify the types of neighboring wireless devices based on detected 802.11 management and data frames....</p> <p>Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. <i>WLAN WIDS & WIPS Technology White Paper</i>; Issue 2.0 (2017-07-05) at 4.</p> <p>For example, the network and network stations use the 802.11 standards format and transmit MAC address information in packets:</p>

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 36	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<p style="text-align: center;"> Figure 2-3 Rogue device detection and identification  </p> <p style="text-align: center;">The AP identifies the types of neighboring wireless devices based on detected 802.11 management and data frames.</p>

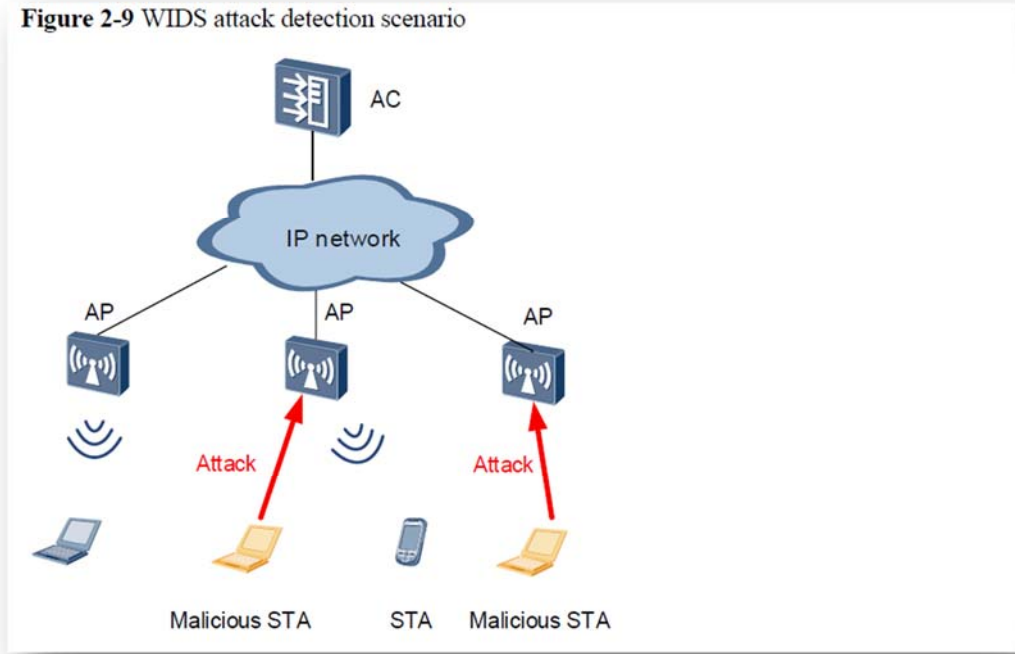
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'690 PATENT CLAIM 36	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION				
	<p>The Frame Control field in the MAC header of a frame indicates the frame type. Figure 2-4 shows the subfields of the Frame Control field.</p> <div data-bbox="680 467 1640 820" data-label="Diagram"> <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 2-4 MAC header of an 802.11 frame</p> </div> <p>Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. <i>WLAN WIDS & WIPS Technology White Paper</i>; Issue 2.0 (2017-07-05) at 5.</p> <p>Each station has a MAC address associated therewith</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="800 1075 1623 1172"> <thead> <tr> <th>Attribute</th><th>Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>MAC address</td><td>MAC address of the device</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. <i>WLAN WIDS & WIPS Technology White Paper</i>; Issue 2.0 (2017-07-05) at 9.</p> <p>MAC address - A link layer address or physical address. It is six bytes long.</p>	Attribute	Description	MAC address	MAC address of the device
Attribute	Description				
MAC address	MAC address of the device				

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 36	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<p>eSight V300R007C00 Product Description, Issue 09 (2018-02-08) at 253.</p> <p>The policing station further detects intrusions into the wireless network in the manner described below.</p>
<p>[a] monitoring transmissions among said plurality of stations to detect collisions of a same MAC address; and</p>	<p>The policing station can further detect intrusions into the wireless network by monitoring transmissions among said plurality of stations to detect collisions of a same MAC address.</p> <p>For example, the policing station is capable of detecting the use of a same MAC address:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">2.4 WIDS Attack Detection</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">To protect a WLAN against attacks, you can configure real-time attack detection on APs. When detecting abnormal behavior or packets, the system considers that it is attacked and performs automatic security protection.</p>

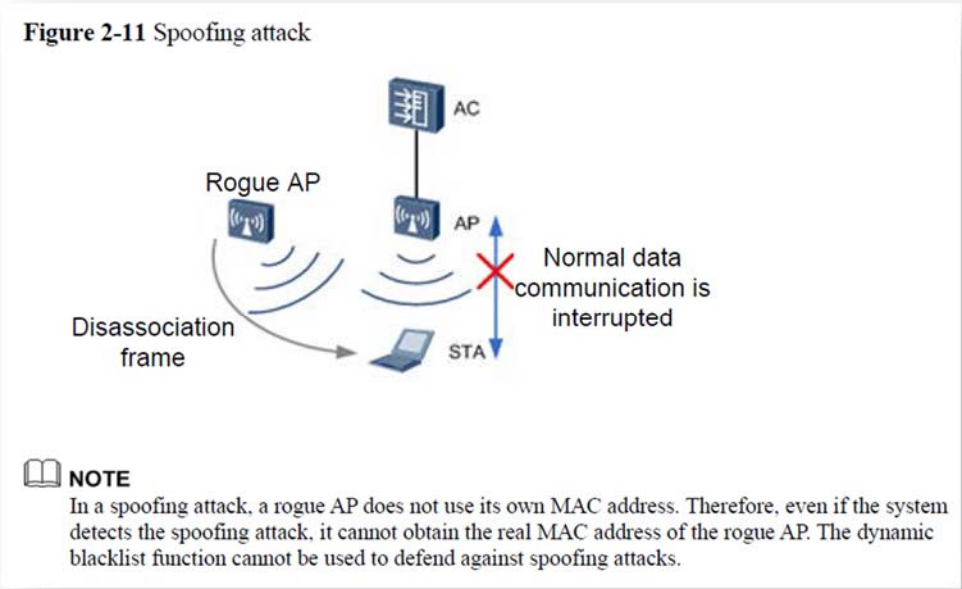
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'690 PATENT CLAIM 36	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<p style="text-align: center;">Figure 2-9 WIDS attack detection scenario</p>  <p>The diagram illustrates a WIDS attack detection scenario. At the top, an AC (Access Controller) is connected to an IP network cloud. The IP network cloud is connected to three APs (Access Points). Below the IP network, there are three APs. The middle AP is being attacked by two Malicious STAs (represented by orange laptops) with red arrows labeled 'Attack'. A legitimate STA (represented by a blue laptop) is connected to the left AP. The right AP is also being attacked by a Malicious STA (represented by an orange laptop) with a red arrow labeled 'Attack'.</p> <p>On the WLAN shown in the preceding figure, WIDS attack detection can be enabled on the AC when the WLAN access service is provided. The WIDS can detect 802.11 flood attacks, spoofing attacks, and weak initialization vector (IV) attacks, and can also defend the WLAN against brute force cracking.</p> <p>Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. <i>WLAN WIDS & WIPS Technology White Paper</i>; Issue 2.0 (2017-07-05) at 12.</p>

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 36	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<p>2.4.2 Spoofing Attack Detection</p> <p>A spoofing attack is also called a man-in-the-middle (MITM) attack. An attacker (a rogue AP or malicious user) uses an authorized user's identity to send spoofing packets to STAs. As a result, the STAs cannot go online. Spoofing attack packets include broadcast Disassociation frames and Deauthentication frames.</p> <p>After the spoofing attack detection function is enabled, an AP checks whether the source MAC address of received Disassociation frames or Deauthentication frames is its own MAC address. If so, the WLAN is undergoing a spoofing attack of Disassociation or Deauthentication packets. The AP then sends an alarm to the AC. The AC then records a log and sends an alarm to notify the administrator.</p>

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 36	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<p style="text-align: center;">Figure 2-11 Spoofing attack</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">NOTE In a spoofing attack, a rogue AP does not use its own MAC address. Therefore, even if the system detects the spoofing attack, it cannot obtain the real MAC address of the rogue AP. The dynamic blacklist function cannot be used to defend against spoofing attacks.</p> <p>Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. <i>WLAN WIDS & WIPS Technology White Paper</i>; Issue 2.0 (2017-07-05) at 13-14.</p> <p>Further, on information and belief, when collisions of the same MAC addresses are detected, the AP and/or eSight identifies these as MAC address theft and reports them as suspicious terminals:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Suspicious Terminal Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check invalid MAC addresses to detect unauthorized terminal access.

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 36	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check duplicate MAC addresses to detect MAC address theft. • Check duplicate IP addresses to detect IP address theft. <div data-bbox="730 509 1541 1062" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>See e.g., eSight V300R007C00 Product Description, Issue 09 (2018-02-08) at 47.</p>
[b] generating an intrusion alert based upon detecting a threshold number of collisions of a same MAC address.	<p>The policing station, can further generate an intrusion alert based upon detecting a threshold number of collisions of a same MAC address.</p> <p>After the spoofing attack detection function is enabled, an AP checks whether the source MAC address of received Disassociation frames or Deauthentication frames is its own</p>

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 36	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<p>MAC address. If so, the WLAN is undergoing a spoofing attack of Disassociation or Deauthentication packets. The AP then sends an alarm to the AC. The AC then records a log and sends an alarm to notify the administrator.</p> <p>Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. <i>WLAN WIDS & WIPS Technology White Paper</i>; Issue 2.0 (2017-07-05) at 13-14.</p> <div data-bbox="661 628 1617 1232" data-label="Image"> <p>The screenshot shows the 'Attack information' page in the Huawei eSight management console. It features a sidebar with navigation options like Overview, AC, AP, Client, SSD, Region, Security, Rule, Rogue Device, Rogue Client, Attack, Interferer, and Energy Saving Policy. The main area displays a table of detected attacks with columns for Attack Type, MAC, Channel, RSSI(dBm), Last Detect Time, and Time Duration. The table lists multiple 'Flooding' attacks from various MAC addresses across different channels. The interface also includes a search bar, filters, and a 'Total records' count at the bottom.</p> </div> <p>Display information about attacks upon the current wireless network.</p> <p>HUAWEI eSight WLAN White Paper, Issue 01 (2017-03-20) at 11.</p>

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 36	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<div data-bbox="667 386 1575 1169"> <p>● Attack behavior</p> <p>This rule is used to detect attacks from rogue APs on wireless networks. Users can define attack behavior rules to recognize rogue APs that attacked authorized APs.</p> <p>* Name: <input type="text"/></p> <p>* Classification: <input type="text" value="Rogue"/></p> <p>* Enable: <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>* Send alarm: <input checked="" type="radio"/> Send an alarm when an AP applies to this rule. <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No</p> <p>Discovery filter</p> <p><input type="text" value="Aggressive behavior"/> <input type="button" value="+ Add"/></p> <p>↓ Aggressive behavior</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Identify the presence of aggressive behavior illegal AP.</p> </div> <p>HUAWEI eSight WLAN White Paper, Issue 01 (2017-03-20) at 14.</p>

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 36	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<p>You can configure security rules to classify and filter rogue APs and trigger alarm sending accordingly. Therefore, network administrators can quickly locate and handle the problems to improve network security.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enter the region object manager. 2. Choose Security > Rule from the navigation tree. 3. Set the mask length of BSSIDs. <p>After the mask length of BSSIDs is set, rogue APs with similar BSSIDs are associated to one physical device. A larger mask length makes it easier to associate rogue APs with similar BSSIDs to one physical device.</p> <p>For example, if this parameter is set to 4, eSight converts the last two digits of BSSIDs into binary bits and compares the last four bits of the BSSIDs. If some BSSIDs have identical last four bits, eSight associates the BSSIDs to one physical device.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Create a rule. <p>Click +Create and set basic parameters and discovery filter for the rule.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Channel: Match rogue devices of the Same Channel or Neighboring Channel. – SSID: Set SSID for matching rogue devices. – Signal Strength: Set Strength(dBm) for matching rogue devices. – Detecting the number of AP: Set AP's Number for matching rogue devices.

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 36	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<p>– Aggressive behavior: Specify this parameter for identifying rogue APs that make attacks.</p> <p>– Valid users association: Identify users that have connected to rogue APs.</p> <p>eSight Operation Guide, Issue 08 (2018-08-28) at 1357</p>
'690 PATENT CLAIM 37	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
<p>37. The wireless network of claim 32 wherein the threshold number of collisions is greater than about three.</p>	<p>The Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products infringe this claim. <i>See</i> Claim 32.</p> <p>Further, the threshold number of collisions is greater than about three.</p> <p><i>See</i> Claim 34.</p>
'690 PATENT CLAIM 38	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
<p>38. The wireless network of claim 32 wherein said policing station further transmits an intrusion alert to at least one of said plurality of stations.</p>	<p>The Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products infringe this claim. <i>See</i> Claim 32.</p> <p>Further, said policing station further transmits an intrusion alert to at least one of said plurality of stations.</p> <p>For example, the monitor AP generates and transmits intrusion alert information to the AC, and the AC reports intrusion alert information:</p>

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 38	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<p>On WLANs, APs, STAs, ad hoc devices, and wireless bridges need to be monitored. When an AP working in normal mode with air interface scan functions enabled on radios or in monitor mode, it can identify the types of neighboring wireless devices based on detected 802.11 management and data frames. The wireless device identification process is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On the AC, the AP is configured to work in monitor mode or in normal mode with air interface scan functions enabled on radios. 2. The AC delivers the configuration to the AP. 3. The AP scans channels to collect information about neighboring wireless devices, and listens on frames sent by neighboring wireless devices to identify device types. The AP listens on the following types of frames: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Beacon – Association Request – Association Response – Reassociation Request – Reassociation Response – Probe Response – Data frame

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 38	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
	<p>4. The AP reports the identified device types to the AC. The AC then determines whether the identified devices are authorized and notifies the AP of rogue devices.</p> <p>Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. <i>WLAN WIDS & WIPS Technology White Paper</i>; Issue 2.0 (2017-07-05) at 4.</p>
'690 PATENT CLAIM 39	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
<p>39. The wireless network of claim 32 wherein said policing station comprises at least one of a base station and a wireless station.</p>	<p>The Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products infringe this claim. <i>See</i> Claim 32.</p> <p>Further, the policing station in the wireless network of claim 32 comprises at least one of a base station and a wireless station. For example, the policing station may be a Monitor AP.</p> <p><i>See</i> claim 32[b] above.</p>
'690 PATENT CLAIM 40	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
<p>40. A wireless local or metropolitan area network comprising:</p>	<p>The Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products infringe this claim.</p> <p><i>See</i> Claim 32 [preamble].</p>

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 40	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
<p>[a] a plurality of stations for transmitting data via a medium access control (MAC) layer, each station having a MAC address associated therewith to be transmitted with data sent therefrom; and</p>	<p>The Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products comprise a plurality of stations for transmitting data via a medium access control (MAC) layer, each station having a MAC address associated therewith to be transmitted with data sent therefrom.</p> <p><i>See Claim 36.</i></p>
<p>[b] a policing station for detecting intrusions into the wireless network by</p>	<p>The Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products comprise a policing station for detecting intrusions into the wireless network</p> <p><i>See Claim 32[b]</i></p>
<p>[c] monitoring transmissions among said plurality of stations to detect collisions of a same MAC address; and</p>	<p>The Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products are capable of monitoring transmissions among said plurality of stations to detect collisions of a same MAC address.</p> <p><i>See Claim 36[a].</i></p>
<p>[d] generating an intrusion alert based upon detecting a threshold number of collisions of a same MAC address.</p>	<p>The Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products are capable of generating an intrusion alert based upon detecting a threshold number of collisions of a same MAC address.</p> <p><i>See Claim 36[b].</i></p>

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 41	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
<p>41. The wireless network of claim 40 wherein the threshold number of collisions is greater than about three.</p>	<p>The Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products infringe this claim. <i>See</i> Claim 40</p> <p>Further, the threshold number of collisions is greater than about three.</p> <p><i>See</i> Claim 34.</p>
'690 PATENT CLAIM 42	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
<p>42. The wireless network of claim 40 wherein said policing station further transmits an intrusion alert to at least one of said plurality of stations.</p>	<p>The Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products infringe this claim. <i>See</i> Claim 40</p> <p>Further, said policing station further transmits an intrusion alert to at least one of said plurality of stations.</p> <p><i>See</i> Claim 38.</p>
'690 PATENT CLAIM 43	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
<p>43. The wireless network of claim 40 wherein said policing station comprises at</p>	<p>The Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products infringe this claim. <i>See</i> Claim 40.</p> <p>Further, said policing station comprises at least one of a base station and a wireless station.</p>

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 43	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
least one of a base station and a wireless station.	<i>See Claim 39.</i>

'690 PATENT CLAIM 71	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
71. An intrusion detection method for a wireless local or metropolitan area network comprising a plurality of stations, the method comprising:	The Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products infringe this claim. The Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products use an intrusion detection method for a wireless local or metropolitan comprising a plurality of stations. <i>See Claims 32[preamble], 32[a].</i>
[a] transmitting data in packets between the plurality of stations, each packet having a packet type associated therewith;	The method of the Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products transmits data in packets between the plurality of stations, each packet having a packet type associated therewith. <i>See Claim 32[a].</i>
[b] monitoring transmissions among the plurality of stations to detect collisions of packets having a predetermined packet type; and	The method of the Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products monitors transmissions among the plurality of stations to detect collisions of packets having a predetermined packet type. <i>See Claim 32 [c].</i>

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 71	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
[c] generating an intrusion alert based upon detecting a threshold number of collisions of packets having the predetermined packet type.	<p>The method of the Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products generates an intrusion alert based upon detecting a threshold number of collisions of packets having the predetermined packet type.</p> <p><i>See Claim 32 [d].</i></p>
'690 PATENT CLAIM 72	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
<p>72. The method of claim 71 wherein the predetermined packet type comprises at least one of authentication packets, association packets, beacon packets, request to send (RTS) packets, and clear to send (CTS) packets.</p>	<p>The Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products infringe this claim. <i>See Claim 71.</i></p> <p>Further, the predetermined packet type comprises at least one of authentication packets, association packets, beacon packets, request to send (RTS) packets, and clear to send (CTS) packets.</p> <p><i>See Claim 33.</i></p>
'690 PATENT CLAIM 73	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
<p>73. The method of claim 71 wherein the threshold number</p>	<p>The Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products infringe this claim. <i>See Claim 71.</i></p> <p>Further, the threshold number of collisions is greater than about three.</p>

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 73	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
of collisions is greater than about three.	<i>See</i> Claim 34.
'690 PATENT CLAIM 75	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
75. The method of claim 71 wherein the plurality of stations transmit data packets via a medium access control (MAC) layer, and wherein each station has a MAC address associated therewith to be transmitted with data packets sent therefrom; and further comprising:	<p>The Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products infringe this claim. <i>See</i> Claim 71.</p> <p>Further, the plurality of stations transmit data packets via a medium access control (MAC) layer, and wherein each station has a MAC address associated therewith to be transmitted with data packets sent therefrom.</p> <p><i>See</i> Claim 36.</p>
[a] monitoring transmissions among the plurality of stations to detect collisions of a same MAC address; and	<p>The Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products monitor transmissions among the plurality of stations to detect collisions of a same MAC address</p> <p><i>See</i> Claim 36[a]</p>
[b] generating an intrusion alert based upon detecting a threshold number of collisions of a same MAC address.	<p>The Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products generate an intrusion alert based upon detecting a threshold number of collisions of a same MAC address</p> <p><i>See</i> Claim 36[b]</p>

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 76	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
<p>76. The method of claim 75 wherein the threshold number of collisions is greater than about three.</p>	<p>The Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products infringe this claim. <i>See</i> Claim 75.</p> <p>Further, the threshold number of collisions is greater than about three.</p> <p><i>See</i> Claim 34.</p>
'690 PATENT CLAIM 77	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
<p>77. The method of claim 71 further comprising transmitting the intrusion alert to at least one of the plurality of stations.</p>	<p>The Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products infringe this claim. <i>See</i> Claim 71.</p> <p>Further, the method comprises transmitting the intrusion alert to at least one of the plurality of stations</p> <p><i>See</i> Claim 38.</p>
'690 PATENT CLAIM 78	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
<p>78. An intrusion detection method for a wireless local or metropolitan area network comprising a plurality of</p>	<p>The Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products infringe this claim. The Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products use an intrusion detection method for a wireless local or metropolitan area network comprising a plurality of stations</p>

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 78	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
stations, the method comprising:	<i>See</i> Claim 32 [preamble], 32[a].
[a] transmitting data via a medium access control (MAC) layer between the plurality of stations, each station having a MAC address associated therewith to be transmitted with data sent therefrom;	<p>The method used in the Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products transmits data via a medium access control (MAC) layer between the plurality of stations, each station having a MAC address associated therewith to be transmitted with data sent therefrom</p> <p><i>See</i> Claims 36 [a]; 40 [a]</p>
[b] monitoring transmissions among the plurality of stations to detect collisions of a same MAC address; and	<p>The method used in the Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products monitors transmissions among the plurality of stations to detect collisions of a same MAC address</p> <p><i>See</i> Claims 36 [a]; 40[c]</p>
[c] generating an intrusion alert based upon detecting a threshold number of collisions of a same MAC address.	<p>The method used in the Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products generates an intrusion alert based upon detecting a threshold number of collisions of a same MAC address.</p> <p><i>See</i> Claims 36 [b]; 40[d]</p>

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'690 PATENT CLAIM 79	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
<p>79. The method of claim 78 wherein the threshold number of collisions of a same MAC address is greater than about three.</p>	<p>The Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products infringe this claim. <i>See</i> Claim 78.</p> <p>Further, the threshold number of collisions of a same MAC address is greater than about three.</p> <p><i>See</i> Claim 34</p>
'690 PATENT CLAIM 80	INFRINGEMENT BY HUAWEI CORPORATION
<p>80. The method of claim 78 further comprising transmitting the intrusion alert to at least one of the plurality of stations.</p>	<p>The Huawei '690 Patent Accused Products infringe this claim. <i>See</i> Claim 78.</p> <p>The Instrumentalities further are capable of transmitting the intrusion alert to at least one of the plurality of stations.</p> <p><i>See</i> claim 38.</p>